The Sydney Morning Herald.

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STEAM TO MORETON BAY.
THE STEAM PACKET TAMAR, J. Allen, commander, will sail within 48 hours of her arrival.
JAMES PATERSON, Secretary.
S.N.Co.'s Wharf. 3363

STEAM TO MELBOURNE AND LAUNCESTON.
AT EDEN AND BOTD. TWOFOLD BAY.
THE iron Steam-ship SHAMROCK, George Ottiwell, Commander, will sail for the above ports on SATURDAY, 1st March, at five P.M.
JAMES PATERSON, Secretary.
S.N.Co.'s Wharf. 3678

TWOFOLD BAY DIRECT.
THE fine schooner MARGARET, 48 tons; John Ray, master, will sail in a few Days. For freight or passage apply to
R. T. FORD, Bridge-street.

FIRST VESSEL FOR MELBOURNE.
CLEARED AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE IS DESTINED ONLY BY THE SOUTHERLY WIND, FOR THE PORT PHILLIP PASSENGERS, OR A LARGE OF FREIGHT.
EDEN AND BEMROTE ANCHORAGE.
THE Clipper Packet PHŒBE, Captain Roberts. For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, apply on board, at the Flour Stores, Wharf, or to
SHEPHARD AND ALGER, Packet Office, 470, George-street.

FIRST VESSEL FOR MELBOURNE, ABSOLUTELY GO TO SEA THE FIRST FAIR WIND.
THE passenger brig DIANA, J. R. Parks, Commander, has very superior accommodation for passengers—beds, linen, and every eatable, found on board—*separate stores for labor.*
Cabin passage, including fare £4 10s.
Steerage ditto, ditto ditto .. £3 10s.
Should receive freight till a change of wind.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Company's Wharf; or to
E. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 189, George-street.

MELBOURNE DIRECT.
THE fine first-class schooner VELOCITY, 180 tons, daily expected, will immediate despatch.
GEELONG AND PORT ALBERT.
The fast schooner WILLIAM, 80 tons, will sail in a Day, Tuesday, 27th.
For passage only apply to
JAMES COOK, Circular Quay.

FOR GEELONG DIRECT.
A REGULAR TRADER.
THE FINE SCHOONER PETREL, Captain Gibson, will have quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER, Packet Office, 470, George-street.

FOR LAUNCESTON AND THE MAURITIUS.
THE FINE BRIG SOPHIA, Fred. Kidd, master, will positively sail This Afternoon. For freight or passage, apply to
SMITH AND CAMPBELL, or Capt. G. BYWORTH.

FOR ADELAIDE.
WILL SAIL ON THURSDAY, MARCH 1.
THE fine fast-sailing new brig PRAYA, 240 tons register, T. Rochford commander. For freight or passage on board, at the Circular Wharf; or to
J. B. MITCALFE.

FOR ADELAIDE DIRECT.
A REGULAR TRADER ON THE BERTH.
THE NOTED CLIPPER PHANTOM, 250 tons, Captain Henry T. Fox, will have quick despatch.
Accommodations of this vessel are of the finest order, with a splendid stern cabin.
For freight or passage apply to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER, Packet Office, 470, George-street.
The vessel will return immediately, and engagements for freight or passage is necessary.

FOR ADELAIDE DIRECT.
THE splendid new Brig WILD IRISH GIRL, 130 tons, having all her dead weight on board, and most of her cargo engaged, will sail on Friday next. Cabin accommodations are very superior. For freight or passage apply on board, at the Company's Wharf; or to
R. T. FORD, 8, Bridge street.

FOR VALPARAISO.
THE fine A 1 Barque PRINCESS HELENA, 362 tons register, J. Carruthers, commander, will be ready for sea in a few days, presents a favorable opportunity for the shipping Stock and General Cargo, or to passengers desirous of visiting England, by the Valparaiso route.
MACKINTOSH AND HIRST, Queen-street.

FOR LONDON.
FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.
THE fast-sailing AI barque ARTEMISIA, 350 tons register, J. T. Ridley, commander, has splendid accommodation for passengers. She carries a surgeon, and will sail first week in March.
MACKINTOSH AND ALEXANDER.

FOR LONDON.
FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.
THE AI fast-sailing first-class barque ELIZA COWPER, Captain Thomas Hughes, will have quick despatch. For freight or passage, apply to
GEORGE MOSS, Custom-house Chambers, Bridge-street, or at the Office, Macquarie-place, next H. M. Custom House.

NOTICE.
TO SHIPPERS OF HORSES TO INDIA.
THE ROYAL SAXON, William Chadsworth, will be fitted immediately after discharging her inward cargo; for horses, for CALCUTTA DIRECT, and intended to sail early in May. Parties having horses to ship, will have time to prepare them.
For further particulars apply at the wharf.
H. TOWNE, Miller's Point.
February 26. 3402

FOR LONDON.
THE fast-sailing ship THOMAS AMBUSHNOT, 621 tons register, G. H. Heaton, commander, is now ready to receive cargo, and will have quick despatch.
The cabin accommodations of this vessel are very superior, and carries a surgeon.
For freight or passage apply on board, at Campbell's Wharf; or
CAMPBELL AND CO.; Or, LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

FOR LONDON.
THE fine fast-sailing ship PESTONJEE BOMANJEE, A 1, 555 tons, John Baker, Commander, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will meet with immediate despatch. For freight or passage, having first-rate accommodations, apply to the master, on board; to
F. ELSWORTH; or, J. R. MITCALFE.
February 9. 2417

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
THE splendid AI ship BLENHEIM, 850 tons, A. S. Mollison, commander, admirably adapted for the conveyance of *Horses to India*, and the cabin accommodation excellent.
Apply to
SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO. Spring-street, February 24. 3320

TENDERS, in *duplicate*, will be received at this Office, until Monday, the 12th proximo, at noon, for supplying the *Ordnance Department* with *Straw* for Barrack and Hospital Bedding, in the undermentioned Districts, for twelve calendar months, commencing from the 1st April next, viz:—
Sydney
Parramatta.
Newcastle
Blackheath
Moreton Bay
Melbourne.
Also, for the supply of Birch or Heath Brooms for the *Barrack Department* at Sydney, from 1st April, 1849, to 31st March, 1850.
Full particulars may be obtained at the Barrack Office, Sydney, or from the Barrack Sergeants, at the several stations.
T. W. RAMSAY, Dep. Com. General.
Commissariat, Sydney, February 19, 1849. 3008

THE AUTUMN-EXHIBITION OF THE AUSTRALASIAN BOTANIC AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, Will take place in THE BOTANIC GARDENS, ON THURSDAY, THE 1ST MARCH PROXIMO.
TERMS OF ADMISSION:—
Members and Subscribers at one o'clock.
Ladies' Schools at two o'clock, on payment of One shilling for each person.
Non-Subscribers at three o'clock, on payment of one shilling each.
Children, sixpence each.
Parties desirous of becoming Members or Subscribers, will please apply to the Secretary, who is authorised to receive subscriptions.
Intending Exhibitors can be supplied with blank forms for the entry of their subjects, upon application at the office of H. B. Bradley, Esq., Elizabeth-street; or to the undersigned.
J. C. WHITE, Secretary.
Offices over Mr. Mott's Auction Rooms, George-street.
2470

SYDNEY TRAMROAD AND RAILWAY COMPANY.
OFFICE, NO. 187, ELIZABETH-STREET NORTH.
PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.
CHARLES COWPER, ESQ. M.C., CHAIRMAN.

Wm. Bowman, Esq., M.D.	A. Michie, Esq.
Thomas Barker, Esq.	A. Simson, Esq.
James Byrnes, Esq.	T. S. Mort, Esq.
Daniel Cooper, Esq.	T. A. Murray, Esq., M.C.
Frederick Darvall, Esq.	Charles Nicholson, Esq.
E. Roth Jun. Esq.	M.C.
T. E. Hood, Esq.	George Oakes, Esq., M.C.
Thomas Iredy, Esq., M.C.	Henry O'Brien, Esq.
Arthur Jeffreys, Esq.	John N. Oxley, Esq.
Charles Kemp, Esq.	Robert Porter, Esq.
John Lamb, Esq., M.C.	James Simpson, Esq.
William Lidgett, Esq., M.C.	H. O. Smith, Esq.
Robert Lowe, Esq., M.C.	Wm. Walker, Esq.
R. Lyons, Esq.	E. Weston, Esq.

SOLICITOR—James Martin, Esq.
SECRETARY—Francis W. Shields, Esq.

THE Provisional Committee are now enabled to announce, for the information of the public, that the Colonial Government has intimated a willingness to extend the guarantee of a minimum rate of interest of five per cent. for a period of twenty-five years. And that this rate of interest will be payable half yearly on all sums actually expended, not only in carrying out the Works, but also in the Surveys and other preliminary measures necessary for the commencement of the undertaking.
The Provisional Committee have also the gratification of being enabled to state, that they have been furnished with a copy of a Survey, made in the year 1837, by the Surveyor General's Department, of a line of road from the City of Sydney to the Towns of Parramatta and Liverpool, which Sir Thomas Mitchell considers to be in the most eligible direction for carrying the Railway towards the interior. Concurring in opinion with the Surveyor-General, they have directed the Engineer of the Company immediately to commence the making of such further examinations and surveys of the portion of the line as will enable him to prepare the plans which are necessary before the Act of Incorporation can be obtained.
They have further to intimate that the Government has, upon their application, sanctioned the employment of an Officer of the Surveyor-General's Department to assist in by survey the most eligible route for sounding the table land of Argyle.
Measures will also be adopted for having a survey made of the line best fitted for opening up railway communication between Parramatta and Windsor.
Applications for shares, in the prescribed form, may be addressed to the Office of the Company, by deposit to the Honorary Agents in the Country Districts, from whom blank forms of application can be obtained.
By order of the Provisional Committee,
CHARLES COWPER, Chairman of the Provisional Committee.
Sydney, February 24, 1849.

ST. ANDREW'S CATHEDRAL—THIRD LIST.

	£	s.	d.
Amount already advertised	574	5	2
Sir W. W. Burton	10	0	0
Mr. George Suttor	10	10	0
George Thorne	10	0	0
The Rev. Henry Elliott, (Van Diemen's Land)	4	0	0
Mr. Samuel Hyatt	3	0	0
Mrs. Jones	2	2	0
A lady, per Bishop of Sydney	1	0	0
Amount collected by Mr. Blair	2	6	0
Amount collected by Mrs. Beaver, (second collection)	2	15	0
Ditto by Miss J. Miller, (ditto)	0	19	8
Amount of collection at St. James's Church, after a Sermon by the Rev. W. B. Clarke, M.A.	21	18	4
Subscription by four children, at 1d. each per week for three months	0	4	0
Mr. Edwards	1	0	0
A Widow, per Mr. R. Campbell	1	0	0
	£642	10	6

J. WILLIAM JONES, Honorary Secretary.
3412

A PRELIMINARY MEETING will be held at the Royal Hotel, on THURSDAY, NEXT, at four o'clock, for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken with reference to the Despatch of the Secretary of State, notifying the intention of Her Majesty's Government to make New South Wales again a PENAL SETTLEMENT. 3464

AUSTRALIAN DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION.
MEMBERS of the above are respectfully informed that the sixth monthly Guest-will take place at Mr. Clarke's Assembly Rooms, Elizabeth-street, on Wednesday, February 28, 1849, commencing at eight o'clock P.M.
JOHN BELL, Hon. Sec.
3437

THE Friends of the late Mr. Robert Davis, of Parramatta, are respectfully solicited to attend his Funeral, which will move from the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. John Good, Philip-street, on Wednesday morning, at ten o'clock.
JAMES WILLIS, Undertaker.
3412

FINAL DRAWING.
BANK OF AUSTRALIA PARTITION.
MR. SAMUEL LYONS hastens to announce that the Proscenium of the Properties to be divided, containing in detail every lot in the Partition, is now ready for issue; and from the very limited number of Tickets to be disposed of in Sydney, Mr. Lyons would urge upon the public an early application in order to prevent disappointment.
Sydney, February 23. 3202

IN THE EQUITABLE PLAN OF PARTITION OF THE ESTATES OF MR. WENTWORTH AND HIS PART OWNERS.
IT having been found impossible, in consequence of the number and variety of the lots, to prepare the detailed list as soon as was expected, it is considered advisable in the meanwhile to state that the above plan will contain 12,000 tickets, at £5 each. This number will be divided into two classes of tickets of 6000 each, to be called Class A. and Class B.; attached to each of which there will be a separate class of lots with the same letters. The value of the property allotted to class A. will be about £44,000, at a fair computation, and to the two classes A. and B. about £90,000.
The value and number of the superior lots in each of the classes A. and B., will be as nearly identical as possible. The Tickets in class A. will be first sold, and unless the whole of them are sold, the lots in this class only will be drawn; but as soon as all the tickets in class A. are taken, the tickets in class B. will be thrown open to public competition, and the two classes both of tickets and lots will then be amalgamated and drawn for together. The tickets for class A. will be ready for issue in a few days. Among the lots belonging to class A. there will be one of £6000, one of £4000, one of £2000, one of £500, three of £250 each, two of £400 each, and upwards of 1000 other lots in different localities varying in value from £5 to £250; and of the average value of about £55. The average value of the whole of the superior lots belonging to this class (class A.) being upwards of £40 each.
Class A. will contain upwards of £15,000 of Sydney property, £3000 of Suburban property, two Freehold Estates, of about 11,000 acres, with 14,000 sheep on them, and good agricultural lands, in first-rate localities, of the value of upwards of £20,000. These lands will for the most part be divided into small farms, varying in extent and value from £50 to £100. The whole of these properties are in the Middle District of the colony, and guaranteed to the drawer of the lots with other titles, and free from all incumbrances.
The tickets will be drawn on the 2nd of July next, at least, or sooner, if the tickets are sooner taken up.
Applications for tickets, and all other communications with reference to the above plan of partition, to be addressed to Mr. Wentworth, at the office, on the premises of R. Campbell, Sen., and Co., High-street, Sydney.
2761

A FRENCH and German master, a member of the College of Preceptors, in London, who can present the best references—having arrived recently from England—will be glad to meet with an engagement as resident master or tutor. Care of Mr. A. Dauvergne, George-street.
3394

FASHIONABLE DANCING.
MR. J. CLARK begs to announce that his School was re-opened on Friday, the 5th instant.
Families and Schools attended as usual within thirty miles of Sydney.
189, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.
January 13. 868

BROADWOOD AND SON'S GRAND PIANOFORTE.
TO BE SOLD or exchanged, for a Piccolo or a Cottage Piano, one of Broadwood and Son's Grand Patent Pianofortes; acknowledged to be the best instrument ever imported. If sold, the lowest price is ninety guineas. Apply to
M. JULES HUBERT, No. 6, Cole's-buildings, Argyle-street.
3411

REMOVAL.
C. H. SALMON begs leave to acquaint his friends and the public generally that he has removed from the St. John's Tavern, corner of Bridge and George-streets, to those commodious premises known as the Australian Hotel, adjoining the Queen's Wharf, which place will be open for their accommodation on the 1st of March next.
February 21. 3108

REMOVAL.
DAVIS AND DUFFIN, Commission Agents, for the sales of all kinds of Colonial Produce, begs to announce to shopkeepers, dealers, and others, that they have removed from their late stores, in King-street, to No. 81, York-street, three doors from Sussex-street, where they will continue to receive their regular supplies of butter, &c., from their extensive connection in Illawarra. Desirous of merit a share of public patronage for the last two years entitled them, they hope to be favored with the continuance of the same, the past year, since they have resided.
3164

VICTORIA STORES, BERRIMA.
JAMES POWELL, of Berrima, in returning his hearty thanks to the inhabitants of the District for the liberal support which he has received during the period he has been in business in Berrima, begs to inform them that he has removed to that commodious establishment known as "THE VICTORIA STORES" (late Cort's); and having laid in an extensive supply of every description of goods, which he means to dispose of at the very lowest prices, trusts he will continue to receive that patronage from the public which has already been accorded to him.
J. P., as AUCTIONEER, will advance money on goods intended for sale. No charge for storage.
3350

GRAZIERS BE PROUD!
THAT New South Wales possesses an animal unsurpassed in England, and in the Colony at present unequalled.
A PURE THOROUGH BRED DURHAM BULL,
Weighing 1000 lbs.!
which for breed, symmetry of form, and fine bone, shall, with it Lions hunter to the breeder, James Bowan, Esq., of Sidmouth Vale.
FAIRLY CHALLENGE THE WORLD!
The beautiful creature is to be seen daily at the Park and Yards of the Subscribers, at the undersigned.
F. ROSTEN.
267, Pitt-street.
Admission to view, 5s. 3452

TO SETTLERS AND OTHERS INTERESTED IN THE SALE OF COLONIAL PRODUCE.
MR. R. FAWCETT, Auctioneer and Commission Agent, George-street Sydney, opposite the Barrack Gate, begs respectfully to inform settlers and others that he will sell by auction,
WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, SKINS, AND OTHER COLONIAL PRODUCE, AT A COMMISSION OF ONEFER CENT.
After the experience of several seasons, R. F. need not point out the superiority of this mode of sale over that of sale by private contract, the result having fully borne out an advance of from 10 to 15 per cent.
Commodious Stores for the reception of colonial produce until the day of sale.
Cash advances made immediately on the receipt of produce, and supplies furnished, if required.
487, George-street. 2303

DR. BAYES, (of Albemarle-street,) late Surgeon to the West-London Dispensary, and St. Paul's Hospital, &c., may be consulted in every branch of the Medical Profession.
In a sealed envelope, price 5s., free by post, 5s. 6d. MEMORANDA—On diseases of the RECTUM, BLADDER, and URETHRA—Strictures, Debility, &c.
Surgery, Hunter-street, Sydney, February 27. 3429

BAR AND BOLT IRON.
THOMAS WOOLLEY begs to apprise Country Blacksmiths, Blacksmiths, and others, that he has reduced the price of his Iron, from this date.
IRON YARD, KING-STREET, Sydney, February 6. 2157

IN returning thanks to the inhabitants of the city of Sydney, and public generally of New South Wales, for the liberal support they have given him since his commencement in business,
ARTHUR GRAVELY
begs to notify that he has removed from 285 to more commodious premises, 395, Pitt-street, opposite Mr. Post's, where he now carries on his business, and is enabled by the increased facilities afforded by his NEW AND EXTENSIVE WORKSHOPS to undertake the manufacture of any article in the trade.
He continues to manufacture his well-known COOKING APPARATUS, usually designated a "GRAVELY," the excellence and economy of which are so universally admitted.
Also,
Galvanized IRON BATHS, of every description
Sheet ZINC COTS and Bush Bedsteads
CORNETS and TELEPHONES *for the relief of deafness*
SUGAR CRUSHING MILLS
Every article in Tin and Japanned Ware, Wholesale and Retail, and Furnishing Ironmonger. 1461

SUPERIOR CUTLERY,
156, GEORGE-STREET.
WILLIAM JENNINGS, Cutler and Surgical Instrument Maker, of the above establishment, begs to call the attention of his friends and the public generally to his assortment of superior Cutlery, every article of which he can warrant of first-rate quality. Every article in this line; of any fashion or description, can be made on the premises.
W. J. also invites the Ladies of Sydney and its vicinity to inspect his choice selection of COMBS, made from the best picked shell, and of very superior workmanship. Having a large stock of shell on hand, and a first-rate workmaster constantly employed, W. J. is prepared to supply country storekeepers on reasonable terms.
W. J. is in daily expectation of a supply of Steel from the Fox Boy Mine, when he will be enabled to supply his customers with Colonial Steel Knives. 3426

JAPANNED GOODS.
NURSERY LAMPS, with kettle and pap saucepan.
Covered water carriers, and toilet cans, all sizes
Beer jugs, 2 to 8 quarts
Foot baths and water cans, cane and oak colour
Spittoons
Sugar boxes, in nests or separately
Spice boxes
Toast racks, an assortment
Deed boxes, from 12 to 24 inches
Lanthorns, bull's eye and dark
Gig and carriage lamps, a variety
Candlesticks and snuffers
Cruets, 3, 4, 5, and 6 bottles
Cash boxes, with patent locks
Together with every article in the tinware line for family use, at the lowest prices, at
WEEKES AND CO.S, Furnishing Ironmongers, 480, George-street, Near the Post Office.

CHEAP WINDOW GLASS, &c.
THE undersigned begs to inform parties building, that he will be happy to supply window glass of good quality at the following prices for cash, in any quantity:—10 by 8, at 2s. per foot; 10 by 12, at 2s. 6d.; 10 by 14, at 3s. 6d.; 12 by 14, at 4s.; 12 by 16, 5s.; 14 by 16, 5s. 6d.; 16 by 12, 7s.; 16 by 14, 8s.; 14 by 20, 8s.; 20 by 16, 10s. 6d.; 18 by 22, 12s.; 18 by 24, 14s.; 20 by 24, 15s. per dozen squares. Also, 2 foot register stoves, 30 and 32 inches, 45s. each; 28 elliptic stoves, double back, 35 and 39 inches, at 14d. per inch; one kitchen grate, 42 inches, with contracting circles, for £21; 40 ditto, brass frame pulleys, 6s. 6d. per dozen; barrel bolts, 14d. per inch; cabinets' street lamps, large size, at 50s. each, with a variety of other goods, consisting of nails, brads, locks, hinges, over doors, door furniture, &c., &c. The window glass will be cut to any size required, and delivered to any part of Sydney free of charge; most of which may be seen at Mr. Cooper's, Sussex-street, where he has been for the last two years carrying on the business, Hunter-street, Sydney, February 24, 1849.
3398 CHARLES FOORD, Clerk.

TO THE LADIES OF SYDNEY AND ITS VICINITY.
H. M. GANT (late of London), from No. 1, Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square, and 286, Regent-street,
MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER,
Corner of O'Connell-street and Hunter-street.
Private entrance, Hunter-street.
Apprentices wanted. 3481

PUBLIC NOTICE.
NO puff.
JONES and WEBB, in returning their most sincere thanks for the very liberal support they have received from their friends and the public generally during the last fifteen months, beg to inform them that
JONES AND WEBB
have taken their extensive premises, upon which they enter on the
1st APRIL, 1849.
J. and W. now beg to assure their friends and the public, that the whole of the remaining stock must be cleared out by the above period, to insure which they have made a still further reduction on the
FORMER REDUCED PRICES.
N. B.—The ladies will find it in their advantage to make an early inspection at
HEAVEN HOUSE,
Hunter-street.
3447

BRITANNIA HOUSE,
TAILOR OUTFIT AND FAMILY DRAPERY.
THE proprietor of this establishment (the oldest in the colony), returns his sincere thanks to his many friends, for the CONSTANTLY INCREASING PATRONAGE which has attended his labours from the period of commencing the present management.
QUALITY WITH LOWNESS OF PRICES have been his directing objects, and he hops without imprudently praising himself, to assure the public, that he is determined to maintain for his establishment the character of
THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN SYDNEY.
The furnishing of a list of his present stock, would only lead to increase the expenses of advertising, which would have to be covered by
AN EXTRA CHARGE TO THE CONSUMER.
Every article of drapery, slops, &c., &c., will be found in his present stock, which will be increased by an early arrival from England. Up-country friends and the greatest strangers to the market may depend upon
A UNIFORMITY OF PRICES;
and that all attempts at deception in charges, quality, and measure, will never be allowed, the claim being not so much to sell a present parcel of goods, as to secure the future favours of all that may come how at the establishment.
The proprietor begs most respectfully to inform his friends that he has added to his business that of
TAILORING AND OUTFITTING.
The tailoring department is under the management of a foreman of superior ability, whose experience and judgment eminently qualify him to give satisfaction; the workmen have also been selected with more than usual care, with reference to sobriety and ability, which circumstances will enable the establishment to perform all orders with the greatest punctuality and despatch. Gentlemen in want of clothing may rest assured of having it of a superior quality and at prices much below the usual charge. Boys' clothing, ladies' riding habits, liveries, &c., made to order.
A full suit made to order, in the
SHORT SPACE OF SIX (6) HOURS.
A large quantity of ready made clothing, &c., always on hand, together with Shirts, where shirts ready for wear, gentlemen's fancy haberdashery, ready hemmed, on the premises from the interior may have a change at a moment's notice.
JAMES MELVILLE.
3129

TO WOOLGROWERS, SETTLERS, AND
WHOLESALE BUYERS OF SLOPS.
DAVID JONES AND COMPANY beg leave most respectfully to invite the attention of woolgrowers, settlers, and others, to their UNRIVALLED STOCK OF SLOPS, augmented by sixty (60) bales and cases of scarce and assortable goods, ex Walter Morrice, and Arabian, comprising every article required for up-country use.
The proprietors, fully sensible of the pressure of the times, are determined to meet it by selling every article at the smallest advance on the English cost.
GEORGE-STREET,
Opposite the Post Office.
N.B.—Tailoring and shirtmaking done on the premises. All orders executed with despatch at charges the most moderate. 3149

SUPERIOR WATERPROOF COATS,
AS ARABIAN.
DAVID JONES AND COMPANY invite the attention of gentlemen to a first-rate assortment of waterproof RIDING and DRIVING BEAVERS and PILOT COATS, lined throughout with all-wool Tartans, and all of the latest style of fashion.
George-street,
Opposite the Post-office.
3128

SUPERIOR WHITE SHIRTS,
MADE TO MEASURE.
DAVID JONES AND COMPANY beg to remind gentlemen that they have always on hand a large stock of superior White Shirts, made on the premises from the very best fabrics.
Shirts made to measure in any style or pattern at the shortest notice, and a strictly moderate scale of prices observed.
George-street,
Opposite the Post Office. 3493

BLANKETS, BLANKETS.
EX ARABIAN.
ON SALE at the stores of the undersigned Twelve (12) Bales 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, and 11-4 Blankets, very stout and heavy.
DAVID JONES AND COMPANY, George-street,
Opposite the Post Office.
3361

SKERRITT'S MATTRESS AND PALLIASS MANUFACTORY,
O'CONNELL-STREET, CORNER OF HUNTER-STREET.
BEST Horse-hair Mattresses, at 2s. per lb.
Wool ditto, from 12s. to 45s. each
Flax ditto, from 10s. to 30s. each
Palliasses, from 10s. to 24s. the pair.
Mattresses re-made.
Cabinet furniture on hand, and every description made to order of the best materials and workmanship, at very moderate prices. 2267

100 KEGS and 50 kegs Negro-head and Cavendish Tobacco, of choice quality
75 Bales hops, first sort, growth of 1848
40 Cases dried apples
25 Casks tar
10 Casks resin
4 Casks varnish
12 Casks vinegar
25 Boxes chocolate, per ship Augustine, Heard, from Boston.
For sale by
S. WILKINSON, Jun.
3436 Macquarie-place.

SETTLERS AND STOREKEEPERS WILL READ
REMEMBER that, from the superior quality of CALDER FOREST BROWN SOAP, it is the interest of every storekeeper to keep it in preference to any other inferior manufactured in the colony.
THOMAS MACKINTOSH, Agent for all kinds of Soap.
Manufactory, Bunker-street. 7819

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER,
ONLY
ONE SHILLING AND SIXPENCE PER POUND.
THE undersigned has just received his annual supply of GRASS SEEDS from England, and among them one ton WHITE DUTCH CLOVER, warranted:
Seed and feeding oats, Cape barley, lucerne seed, grass seeds, suitable to any kind of soil.
If growers of oaten hay would sow four pounds of white clover seed, after sowing the oats, the land would yield at least one ton of hay more per acre in weight, besides forming a beautiful silver pasture till sowing time again, when it may be turned under to act as vegetable manure, or it may remain as a perennial pasture, if required.
HENRY FERRIS, Pitt-street, Sydney, Near the Theatre.
February 19. 3022

DEVONSHIRE CIDER.
FOR SALE, a few hogsheads of prime Devonshire Cider, just landed, ex Hamlet. Apply to
MORRIS CAPTLE, Pitt-street North.
3743

ON SALE—Inf. and Cope's Ale, of superior quality, in hogsheads and half-hogsheads, at the stores of
ALLAN M'GILL, Queen's-place.
January 23. 1598

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—
Fine and seconds Flour
First and second Biscuit
Bottled Ale and Porter, as 6s. 6d. per dozen
Port and Sherry Wines, at 12s. and upwards.
T. G. SAWKINS, Bank of Australia Buildings, George-street, Sydney.

KAURI SPARS.
A FEW excellent Kauri Spars, of various dimensions, on sale at Hoits's Wharf. Apply to Mr. RICHARDSON, on the Wharf; or to
WILLIAM WRIGHT, Lower Fort-street.
February 21. 3137

ON Sale at the Stores of the undersigned—
100 Tons Manila sugar, warranted in sound condition, at (£12) thirteen pounds per ton,
No quantity less than one ton will be sold.
JAMES SIMMONS AND SON, Hunter-street.
January 16. 1010

SALT.
ON SALE, by the undersigned—Liverpool, dairy, and St. Ubes salt.
MACINTOSH AND HIRST, Queen's-place.
3260

FOR SALE, a powerful Draught Gelding, six years old.
JOHN GIBLETT, Commercial Wharf.
3445

FOR SALE, a Clarence River Cattle Station, situated at the Kangaroo Creek, about twenty-five miles distant from the township, and belonging to Thomas Coutts, Esq., with or without a general herd of 700 head of cattle. The station is well watered, and a desirable holding for a newly-arrived emigrant, as the improvements consist of a good cottage with six rooms, a garden well stocked with fruit trees, &c., cultivation goodlocks enclosed, stockyards, men's huts, &c., complete. Stores, &c., to be taken at valuation. Apply to
MESSRS. CAMPBELL AND CO. Campbell's Wharf, February 6. 3187

TO TRADESMEN AND SMALL CAPITALISTS.
THE undersigned is instructed to sell by private contract,
A BRICK-BUILT COTTAGE,
containing shop with good frontage, sitting-room, two large size bedrooms, and an allotment adjoining of twenty feet frontage by ninety-seven feet deep, in Palmer-street, Williamstown, adjacent to the Hilley Estate.
This will be found a most desirable investment, commanding one of the best positions for business, and has the advantage of three frontages. A retiring tradesman, or a newly arrived immigrant, who are desirous of getting at once into business in a good neighbourhood, will find this a most advantageous purchase.
If not speedily disposed of by private contract it will be put up for sale at public auction. Apply to
J. G. COHEN, At the Auction Mart, 495, George-street.
Sydney, February 26. 3458

NOTICE.
A DREUTLER, proceeding to England the end of next month, requests all his debtors to settle their accounts without delay. He invites, at the same time, all parties to whom he may owe anything to send in their bills not later than next Saturday, the 3rd March. 3329

NOTICE.—On the 1st day of March 1849, the price of Deals at the Australian Agricultural Company's Sloipb at Newcastle, will be reduced from seven shillings to six shillings and sixpence per ton.
J. ROWAND ROSWORTH, Commissioner for the A. A. Company.
Port Stephens, February 19. 3131

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
THE Partnership heretofore subsisting between John Flavelle and Bacon, Opticians and Watchmakers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
Mr. K. Kabbe is appointed to receive the accounts due to the late firm; the receipt will be sufficient.
The debts, if any, will be paid by S. Bacon.
The business will be carried on in the same premises by Samuel Bacon, and at 478, George-street, by John Flavelle and Brother.
February 24. 468, George-street, Sydney. 3362

NOTICE.
THE undersigned being about to leave the colony, requests all claims against him to be forwarded to Messrs. Ronald Lamdains and Co., 460, George-street.
RICHARD BLACKWELL.
February 26. 3408

NOTICE, NOTICE.—In answer to the repeated annoyance I have been subjected to in consequence of an advertisement appearing in the *Herald* of Saturday, 24th instant, signed Michael Phillips, I beg to state, for the information of my friends, that the signature is not mine, but a Mr. Michael Phillips, of York-street.
MR. MICHAEL PHILLIPS, Stockyards, York-street.
3380

CAUTION.
IN THE ESTATE OF JAMES MARTIN, BREAKER, OF MANLY.
THE undersigned hereby cautions the public from buying any claim, matter or other property, belonging to the estate of the late James Martin, of Manly, having purchased, and paid for the same, at the sale of the above Bankrupt.
THOMAS DONLOND.
Sydney, 23rd February, 1849. 3419

TALLOW! TALLOW!
THE undersigned is a Cash Buyer of Tallow.
ISAAC LEVEY, 422, George-street.
N.B.—Crown Window Glass of all sizes for sale. 3416

THE undersigned will make advances on Wool and other Colonial Produce, consigned to their friends in London.
LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.
849

IF FREDERICK JAMES, who arrived in this colony passenger by the ship George, Malcolm M'Donald, commander, in the year 1844, would apply to Mr. Williams, at Port Phillip, for whom he brought a letter of introduction, he would hear of something greatly to his advantage.
3458

NOTICE.—If EDWARD MARKHAM, formerly a grazier, residing at Nuneaton-upon-the-Hill, near Stratham, Warwickshire, England; but who left there about the year 1838 for Van Diemen's Land, in the ship Sarah, will call at the office of this paper, he will hear of something to his advantage. 3369

APPRENTICE WANTED.—An intelligent, active boy, wanted, as an apprentice to the coopering business in all its branches, and where he will be instructed well. Apply to Palms Gates, opposite Dr. Bland's, Pitt-street.
February 26. 3446

WANTED, a man and woman, single or married; the man to attend to a horse, the female to do the general work of a small family, with the assistance of the man. Apply to Mrs. L. Myers, Myles's-buildings, Cumberland-street North. 3444

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.—Notice to Constables, Dealers, and Others—Whereas my cottage at Double Bay was broken into on Saturday night last, about half-past 8 o'clock, and the following articles stolen: a small coloured cloth coat and a blouse, four sheets, four petticoats, and four night gowns, I hereby offer the above reward to any person giving information of the party, or the recovery of the property.
JOHN WIGGLESWORTH.
3382

TWO POUNDS REWARD.—Stolen or Strayed, from Wellington Vale Station, New England, a Chestnut Mare, blind of an eye, branded indistinctly AR, and spotted on the back like a leopard. The undersigned will give the above reward if strayed, and Five Pounds if stolen: upon conviction of the party and recovery of the mare.
R. C. ROBERTSON.
Wellington Vale, February 24. 3185

TWO POUNDS REWARD.
WHEREAS, some person or persons broke into my stable on Friday night or Saturday morning, and stole a large English made bridle, Saddle, and a new Telham Bit and Bridle. The Saddle had four placed loops for straps in front, and the same number behind, as also a pair of large heavy stirrup irons, with patent springs. Whoever will give such information as will lead to the recovery of the property, shall receive the above reward.
GEORGE PATRICK, Chippendale Steam Mills.
February 26. 3419

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE, LATE RESIDENCE OF AUDIN BILLSTON, ESQ., 106, KING-STREET.
MRS. WILLMINGTON will be happy to receive in her establishment two or three ladies or gentlemen as boarders.
The situation of the house will be found most airy, the rooms being lofty and large. It is only a few minutes walk of the Legislative Council, Supreme Court, Immigration Barracks, and forming the Racecourse and St. James's Church.
Terms, moderate. 3416

TO be Let, (entry immediately) the house, No. 328, Cumberland-street North, lately occupied by Mr. Dixon; it contains four rooms, a kitchen, and cellar, with a convenient outhouse, and the water laid on. Apply at Mr. Monaghan's Office, O'Connell-street.
February 21. 3189

TO BE LET, the House in Jamison-street, No. 2, of the Australian College-buildings. Apply to Mr. D. M'Farlane, opposite. 3381

TO LET, a House in Horbury-terrace, Macquarie-street, lately in the occupation of Mr. Monro. Apply to Mr. Gunson King, No. 287, Pitt-street.
February 22. 3405

TO BE LET, the House lately occupied by A. Michie, Esq., Black's Building's, Castlereagh-street, Sydney. Inquire at the Bank of New South Wales. 2217

TO LET.
THE Brisbane Distillery, situated in Parramatta-street, in the City of Sydney. A store, situated between the distillery and the flour mill, at present in the occupation of H. S. Hayes, and from its command of water, will adapted for a woolwashing establishment. The large store, lately known as the Pantechicon. The sugar refinery, known as "Mr. Cooper's Sugar House," with plant and machinery in complete working order.
Also,
Brisbane Cottage, situated in the street of, at present occupied by R. W. Newman, Esq.
For particulars apply at the office of the undersigned, No. 397, Pitt-street.
3031 O. KING.

TO LET, Ash Grove Cottage, Waterview Bay, Balmain, at twenty-four hours' notice. Apply on the premises, or to Mr. A. Gray, Balmain. 3390

TO BE LET, for a term of years, KEBOWORTH VILLA, PETERSHAM, situated on the main road to Parramatta, Windsor, and the Western Districts. The above commodious residence consists of Dining, Drawing, Breakfast, Dressing, and Bed Rooms; also, Nursery, Larder, Wine Cellar, &c., &c., the Outoffices are detached, Kitchen, Coach-house, Stables, and Sheds.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

CLEARANCES.

FEBRUARY 26.—Duke of Richmond, barque, 176 tons, Captain Hartley, for Madras and Calcutta. Passengers—Mrs. Tomkins and child.

February 26.—Miranda, schooner, 127 tons, Captain Heathey, for Port Albert.

February 26.—Raymond, barque, 483 tons, Captain Hart, for London. Passengers—Mrs. Hart, three children, and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Blackwell and three children, Mr. Head.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

THIS DAY.—Raymond, for London; Duke of Richmond, for Madras and Calcutta; Maid of Erin and Cheerful, for Auckland; Phoebe, for Port Phillip; Miranda, for Port Albert.

To-MORROW.—H.M.S. Havannah, for Port Phillip; Diana, for Port Phillip.

COASTERS INWARDS.

February 26.—Echo, 31, Hodgkinson, from Shoalhaven, with 23 tons potatoes, 30 bushels wheat; Prosperous, 17, Roberts, from Broulee, with 18 tons potatoes; Lapwing, 15, Hodgkinson, from Shoalhaven, with 17 tons potatoes, 5 kegs butter.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

February 26.—Tilatie, steamer, 127, Mulhall, for Morpeth, with sundries; Drake, 16, Bowden, for the Hawkesbury, with sundries; Wave, 12, Jackson, for Shoalhaven, with sundries.

EXPORTS.

February 23.—Raymond, barque, 483 tons, Captain Hart for London; additional, 21 pieces hardwood, 4000 treenails, John Hart.

February 26.—Phoebe, schooner, 89 tons, Captain Ebbetts, for Port Phillip: 2 cases toys, 3 packs parkers; 2 cases books and stationery, 6 bales paper, J. Moore; 5 cases 1 cask ironmongery, 1 crate earthenware, 6 cases drapery, 1 tierce 36 bags sugar, 1 barrel currants, 12 cases oilman's stores, 1 cask Epsom salts, 10 boxes soap, 1 bag nuts, 1 chest salt, 2 casks 1 case groceries, 1 case boots and shoes, 6 dozens 6 half-chests 6 quarter-chests tea, Thomas Taylor; 2 pieces iron axle, R. Gill; 3 bales 3 cases 1 cask British goods, J. Lewry; 30 logs cedar, W. Brown; 200 boxes soap, W. B. Allen; 10 quarter-casks wine, R. Jamieson and Co.; 1 bale rugs, T. L. Fawcett; 2 casks beer, 1 case port wine, A. M. O'Reilly; 6 cases oilman's stores, 1 case matches, W. Evans; 76 mats 12 barrels 13 packages sugar, Australasian Sugar Company; 71 packages merchandise, J. and M. O'Connor; 32 coils wool-lashing, 4 packages tarpaulings, R. Toms.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will be closed at the Post Office as follows:—

FOR LONDON.—By the Raymond, this day, at noon; and by the Nimrod, to-morrow evening, at six.

FOR THE INDIAN PORTS AND ENGLAND (OVERLAND).—By the Duke of Richmond, this day, at noon.

FOR PORT PHILLIP.—By H.M.S. Havannah, this evening, at six.

FOR LAUNCESTON AND MAURITIUS.—By the Sophia, this evening, at six.

The Thetis, from Sydney the 27th August, arrived off Calcutta on the 17th November.

The whaling barque Lucy Ann has been aboard the Ship to be repaired.

THE BERBERIE.—We understand that Captain Mallam, an old and respected trader to this colony, and now commanding the ship Bienheim, has lately been presented with a very handsome silver snuff box by the officers of the guard and the surgeon-superintendent who came out with him from England, as a mark of their esteem, and good feeling towards him.

By the kindness of Captain Reid, of the Emma Sherrat, which arrived on Tuesday night last, we have been enabled to gain the full particulars relative to the wreck of the barque Sarah Crisp, which he fell in with in September last, on his voyage to Hongkong. In latitude 17° 20 north, longitude 118° 5 east, says Captain Reid, I fell in with the wreck of the waterlogged barque Sarah Crisp, of about 300 tons, laden with teak wood from Maulmein to Hongkong, and took from her Captain Taylor, Mr. Long, the chief mate, and seventeen Lascars. The conditions they were in was most awful, they having been twenty-four days on board the wreck with nothing to eat but a monkey and two fishes—all the water they could procure was caught in some old canvas. Part of the crew, thirteen in number, had perished through want of sustenance. It is supposed the barque must have started some of her plank ends, as she filled, in a very short time, and turned over on her side, the crew holding on to the channel links until daylight, when they cut away her topmasts and righted her on her keel again. Her poop and forecastle were washed away, and when the Emma Sherrat left all her main deck was gone, her stern out, and her beams beginning to break up, and it is the opinion of Captain Reid she must have gone to pieces shortly after. Mr. Long, the chief mate, was for some time a resident in Adelaide, and commanded the Challenger for Captain Duff.—*South Australian Gazette, February 8.*

DIARY.

MEMORANDA FOR THE DAY.

February.		SUN rises	SUN sets	HIGH WATER morn	HIGH WATER even
27	TUESDAY	6 38	6 25	10 15	10 30

Moon, 1st quarter, 8 m. past 10 A.M., March 2

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, FEBRUARY 27,

Will be presented Morton's comedy of SPEED THE PLOUGH, or, THE FARMER'S HOPE. Sir Philip Blandford, Mr. Spencer; Mortington, Mr. Hamilston; Bob Handy, Mr. F. Rewson; Henry, Mr. Archer; Farmer Ashfield, Mr. Griffiths; Sir Abel Handy, Mr. Rogers; Miss Blandford, Mrs. Guerin; Lady Handy, Mr. Rogers; Susan Ashfield, Mrs. Kimmess; Dame Ashfield; Mrs. Gibbs. To conclude with the comedy, called WHO'S YOUR FRIEND; or, THE QUEENSBERRY FETE. The Viscount Littlehead, Mr. Rogers; Sir Felix Level-head, Anstiey; Giles Faithard, Mr. Griffiths; Caroline Rosedale, Mrs. Kimmess; Lady Bab Bilton, Mrs. Gibbs.

THE
Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1849.

"Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I."

TRANSPORTATION RENEWED BY FORCE.

The publication last week of the letters from Mr. JACKSON, now in London, on a political mission from Van Diemen's Land, could convince the people of this colony of the disagreeable tidings contained in the official despatch published in our columns of yesterday. It was fondly hoped that the bad news was thus gradually broken to us, for had the SECRETARY of STATE suddenly come upon us and—shock the shock would have been much more violent, and our feelings of resentment and slight proportionately more intense. Prepared as we were, however, this feeling of resentment, indignation and scorn at a mere breach of faith on the part of HER MAJESTY'S Government, has made no slight impression on the fastidious honour of the British nation. [illegible]

[illegible] the circumstances of the case, and [illegible] Mr. Secretary Grey's proposal, [illegible] modifications of the transportation system, [illegible] the proposition, [illegible] the Legislature of this colony, [illegible] Mr. Secretary Grey proposes to modify the system of transportation, [illegible] schemes of a kindred nature, but divested of the most objectionable properties of the former one, and accompanied by [illegible] regulations which promised to make the line between those who were sent out [illegible] in bondage, and those who came free or were born in the land. On this community must revive, not only the distinction between Free and Bond, but the more rancorous distinction between *Free* and *Freed*.

And, though last not least, the character of the colony, as a place for respectable emigration, will be blown. The evil Bond Grass proposes to alleviate by distributing the convicts amongst *several* of the colonies. But the colonies selected *for this disreputable companionship* are those which, compared with America, have the disadvantage of being remote from British shores. The consequence will be, that the western continent will become more than ever the favourite emporium of emigrant capital and labour.

But how does his Lordship know that this notable scheme of convict fraternization will be submitted to? Van Diemen's Land, *smarting* under bitter experience, has solemnly determined to resist it to the uttermost. The Cape colony has done so too, as will be seen by certain resolutions appended to this article. New Zealand, we have no doubt, will be equally indignant and equally firm. Western Australia has at stops either for emigrants or for convicts. Ceylon is in ruins. Mauritius is more fit for Asiatic than for Saxon labourers. If New South Wales, therefore, shall submit to this penal degradation, she must stand *alone* in her unenviable glory.

But *will* she submit? We shall see. Those who respond in the negative—and we fancy we hear a loud and vehement "I do"—from every part of this land must bestir themselves instantly. Not a moment is to be lost. Public Meetings must be called *in every* town and in every district, to protest and petition against the Ministerial breach of faith. Sydney, of course, should set the example; and we cannot doubt that steps will be promptly taken for convening a great meeting of the anti-convict citizens. The Minister says, if we don't like his measure, it will put a stop to it. Let us leave him no room to doubt on *that* score!

At a public meeting of colonists, held at Capetown on the 18th November, 1848, the Hon. J. B. Ebden in the chair, the following resolutions were passed:—

1. Moved by T. Ardell, Esq., and seconded by R. Chetham, Esq.—

That the business of this meeting are due to his Excellency the Governor for so promptly submitting to the colonists, in all its details, a proposal from the Secretary of State, so deeply affecting the character of the colony and the welfare of themselves and their posterity.

2. Moved by R. A. Zerdenberg, Sr., Esq., and seconded by H. Sherman, Esq.—

That from the peculiar circumstances of this colony, the sparseness of its population, and the impossibility of maintaining an efficient police, except in very limited localities, the introduction of men from Great Britain and Ireland, capable of committing crimes so heinous as to justify the high penalty of transportation, would be inexpressibly dangerous to life and property.

3. Moved by John Stein, Esq., and seconded by Francis Porter, Esq.—

That the introduction of men, familiar with the vices and crimes of the dangerous classes in European cities and populous districts, among the labourers and domestic servants of this colony, would greatly retard their improvement, check the formation of industrious habits, and utterly destroy the sense of security and comfort of families.

4. Moved by A. B. Robertson, Esq., and seconded by C. H. Bloomberg, Esq.—

That the mixture of convicted felons with the labouring population first, and then with the children of the colony and colonial society, would stamp disgrace and degradation upon the colony, and deter emigrants of good character, whether labourers, mechanics, or capitalists, from selecting the Cape colony, as they are now doing, in preference to others that seem to possess more physical or commercial advantages for their home and the home of their children.

5. Moved by C. S. Pillans, Esq., and seconded by E. Lansberg, Esq.—

That the character and condition of the native tribes on the borders of this colony, and its dependency at Natal, render the introduction of criminals, who not unfrequently are distinguished by talent and enterprise as well as by depravity, peculiarly dangerous.

6. Moved by T. Sutherland, Esq., and seconded by J. M. Maynard, Esq.—

That for these and many other reasons, which it is not deemed necessary to repeat, memorialists adhere to the determination expressed in 1842, in a petition to the Queen, that they will not consent to the admission of convicts on any terms or conditions whatever, and they pledge themselves now, as then, should any such be sent, not to employ or receive them into their establishments.

Memorialists, in conclusion, respectfully pray, that no similar proposal may ever again be submitted to the people of this colony, or any of its dependencies, by the British Government.

7. Moved by R. P. Dobie, Esq., and seconded by E. Norton, Esq.—

That a copy of these resolutions be presented to his Excellency the Governor, and that a memorial, founded upon them, be addressed to Earl Grey, laid before the Queen for signature, and transmitted through his Excellency.

8. Moved by H. E. Rutherford, Esq., and seconded by Geo. Thompson, Esq.—

That the meeting has further learned, with pain and dissatisfaction that Her Majesty's Government have resolved, without consulting the sentiments of the colonists to transport to the Cape, as a place of detention and punishment, a certain class of criminals convicted of treason and felony in Ireland; that the loyal inhabitants feel that an injury has been done to them, by selecting their country, which never deserved other than grace and favour at her Majesty's hands, as a receptacle for criminals of any description, much less for desperate men, who instigated the lower orders of their countrymen to scats of unparalleled wickedness, and whose presence is deemed inconsistent with the well-being of society in the United Kingdom itself; and that a petition be forwarded to her Majesty, praying in respectful but decided terms, that any order which may have been issued to that effect may be revoked, and that her Majesty will be pleased to relieve the minds of the people of this colony from all apprehensions on that subject in future; and that a memorial be presented to his Excellency the Governor, praying that should any of those convicts arrive before her Majesty's pleasure can be known, he will cause them to be removed from on board the transport directly to Robben Island and there detained without communication with the colony as the convicts were in former times, until her Majesty's government order their removal to such other place as they shall see fit.

9. Moved by R. Christian, Esq., and seconded by W. C. A. Moller, Esq.—

That the following gentlemen be a committee for carrying the foregoing resolutions into effect, viz.:—Messrs T. B. Ebden, John Fairbairn, W. Gudsey, T. Ardell, and H. W. Rose, Esqrs.

POLICE OFFICE.—The magistrates of this office yesterday were Messrs. A. F. Wilshire and Alderman Thurlow. Mr. J. M. Wilshire was present, and also Alderman Egan, who sat for Alderman Thurlow. The charge of drunkenness against Mary Ann Hall, the woman and Corporal Jones, the latter having been found not guilty, the complaint of having in their possession a quantity of spirituous liquors, without a license, was preferred against the latter, and was fully proved. The Bench ruled that the Magistrate [illegible] the Mayor ruled that the Alderman had spoken, and Alderman Fisher took his seat, using the words [illegible] Mr. Moore rose and said: If the fund of £6000 be placed on the estimates it will be the duty of the Council to see that it be paid by the citizens from the city fund. The Water Commissioners—

ALDERMAN FISHER: The Old Water Committee robbed the city of £3000 last year.

Mr. JOSEPHSON said, that really it was high time that the Alderman for Cook Ward was placed under some restraint; he (Mr. Josephson) could not sit and listen to such language; and therefore moved that the alderman be called upon to retract this last offensive expression. (The alderman repeated the assertion.)

ALDERMAN FISHER seconded the motion, which having been carried,

THE MAYOR said, it was his duty to call on the alderman to retract the expression complained of.

Alderman FISHER said, he supposed he may be permitted to say why he declined to retract the expression. (*No, from several members.*) He repeated the city were robbed of £3000.

Mr. JOSEPHSON said that more ungentlemanly or less dignified conduct he never witnessed within the walls of that chamber than that exhibited to-day by the Alderman for Cook Ward. Now that he had refused to retract the expression, he (Mr. Josephson) had no alternative but to move that the conduct of Alderman Fisher, in refusing to retract the offensive expression, be now taken into consideration.

Mr. HIXS seconded the motion.

For about half an hour the Chamber presented a scene not easily described, and the observations of members on this motion were almost drowned in the running commentary and personal remarks of Alderman Fisher, with the frequent exclamations of "Order," "Chair," &c., when the curtain was drawn over it by an order from the Mayor for the Chamber to be cleared of strangers. The uproar was continued until long after eight (having commenced about half-past five) o'clock, when the public were again admitted, and we learnt that the motion of Mr. Josephson was *adopted*, as also was one to the following effect:—"That this Council do agree with his Worship the Mayor that the conduct of Alderman Fisher is *disorderly*, and do censure him accordingly." On the latter a division was called for, with the following result:—

Ayes 16.		Noes 3.	
Aldermen Allen		Aldermen Fisher	
Thurlow		Egan	
Coun. Broughton		Councillor Ryan.	
Wilshire			
M'Donald			
Lingard			
Josephson			
Moir			
Thornton			
Hill			
Driver			
Little			
Menle			
Nay			
Paton			
Wilkie			
Moore			
Wilshire			
Driver.			

On the motion being resumed,

Mr. MOORE stated his intention of opposing the vote asked for, as he thought it unadvisable to create a debt on which the citizens must be further taxed in order to discharge the interest accruing on it. It was better that the debt already due should be discharged. He would not consent to any income which never found its end in extending them. He had also objections to the manner in which money had been laid out on these works. He was averse to partial mode of laying down pipes, and alluded particularly to that laid down in Liverpool-street. Much money had been squandered away.

An adjournment until Wednesday was here moved by Alderman ALLEN, and seconded by Alderman EGAN.

Alderman FISHER considered there had been enough of Mr. George Allen's Tom-foolery. (Loud cries of order.) The Council were a set of fools.

Mr. MAY rose to call Alderman Fisher to order, but was interrupted by the Alderman, who stated he had uttered a very mild expression. Mr. Wilshire had only that day told him he was a *great fool* (Alderman Fisher) in opinion that you are a set of fools.

The question for a division was then put by the Mayor, and carried, at half-past 11 o'clock, journed at five minutes to nine o'clock, until three o'clock on Wednesday.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

Mr. C. NEWTON.—On the Premises of Messrs. Henry Cohen and Son, George-street, at 11 o'clock, the remainder of their Stock in Grocery, Wines, Spirits, Bottled Beer, Woolpacks, Dray, Gig, and Shop Fixtures.

Mr. G. A. LOVE.—At the City Mart, at 11 o'clock, Sheffield Cutlery, Ship's Ironwork: at 12 o'clock, Grocery Shop, with Ground adjoining, at O'Connell Street, on the Newtown Road, and various other Landed Properties.

Mr. W. G. MOORE.—On the Premises, a few doors from the Victoria Inn, near the New Military Barracks, South Head Road, at 11 o'clock, the Stock-in-Trade and Fixtures of a Grocery Establishment.

Mr. R. FAWCETT.—At his Rooms, at half-past 11 o'clock, 14 bales clean Fleece Wool, 1000 Sheepskins; at the Stores of Messrs J. T. Armitage and Co., Bay-street, at 12 o'clock, 276 bags Salt.

Mr. B. LYONS.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, 10 Bales fine Fleece Wool.

Mr. MOSS.—At his Rooms, at 12 o'clock, Sundries on Sale, Running Check and 8000 Sheep.

Mr. BALLADINE.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, 10 Bales Wool.

THE WEATHER.—Up to last night there had been very little rain in Sydney after Sunday evening. There were a number of showers yesterday, but they were very local and of short duration. The weather, however, did not appear to have cleared, and the cold damp unhealthy mist was more like that of the Thames than February.

HOBART.—Between twelve and one o'clock yesterday, during the temporary absence of the person in charge, the shop of Mr. Hancock, watchmaker, in Lower George-street, was entered and three silver watches stolen from where they were hanging behind the counter.

COMMITTAL.—A female named Rachael Aaron was yesterday committed for trial for stealing a £1 note. The prisoner had been given in charge by a female of the name of Ford, the proprietress of a small shop in Cumberland-street, who stated that on Saturday morning she purchased a fowl of her at her door, and immediately after she had left a £1 note was missed, which had been a minute previously in her coming to the house laid on the counter, and must have been stolen while she (Ford) turned to get the money for the purchase. It was impossible the theft could have been committed by any other person, as from the time of the note being laid on the counter and its being missed no one had left the premises had been near it. Aaron was therefore searched for and fell in with, may where she resided in York-street, given them in her custody. On her way to the station she was seen to throw something from the vessel's side by the prisoner. The oars were, however, taken, and it was through an attempt to obtain these adjuncts to the boat that led to the prisoner's capture. The master, and a seaman of the Cricket Player, deposed to being awoke by a noise on deck, and on going up found the prisoner in the act of placing the oars over the ship's side into a boat, when he accused himself by stating that he was only borrowing them to put himself on board the Mary Ann, lying at Shoalhaven. There being no such vessel in the harbour, no doubt existed as to the native of his intentions, and he was asked hold of the prisoner, who, on being searched, he found concealed about her person a part of the direction. Prisoner's counsel had [illegible] the case, and [illegible] the Magistrate [illegible] the prisoner [illegible] and [illegible] the Mayor ruled

HOGANS FOR INDIA.—No account sales of the horses by the Royal Saxon have reached the colony, the latest dates from Calcutta being to the 20th November, the day after she had landed. On a letter of this date Messrs. Mackay and Co. say, "The only ship that has arrived and been sold this season was those by the Grace Darling, and the average rate they realized was exceedingly good—Co.'s rupees 653 each (£65.) "Good cattle will at all times command a sale, and, notwithstanding the depression of the times, it would appear that even now they command good rates; but we confess we are not in favour of shipments of any but superior animals." The following is a list of the marks on the horses that died on the passage: BE conjoined, I 8-3; JB under B 3; WB 2; TA; GH; JJW 5. We shall feel obliged by any particulars of sales of horses in India, and shall endeavour in future to publish them with as much regularity as we have hitherto been in the habit of doing with wool catalogues.

CIVIL CONDITION OF COMMITTED PRISONERS.—A practice prevails at the Police-office, on any person being committed for trial, of enquiring the ship by which they arrived, or in other words if they came to the colony free, or as prisoners. On this usual interrogatory being yesterday, after committal, put to the woman Aaron, no reply was given, and it was repeated, when Mr. Miles answered, an answer was not compulsory on the prisoner—she was perfectly at liberty to refuse giving one. In a country like this, just emerging from a penal to a free state, it was a question which ought not to be asked, and was one which he (Mr. M.) objected to being so.

DESERTED CHILDREN.—Four boys, whose ages varied from about six to ten years, were yesterday brought before the Police Court by Inspector Pearce for protection. The children, it appeared, had been found between one and two o'clock in the morning lying huddled together under some cedar boards in a timber-yard in Hunter-street. By the accounts the young prisoners gave of themselves, it seemed that the nearest relation the eldest boy of the four had was a step-father, whilst the two next in age had neither father nor mother, the former having died some time since and the latter had drowned herself; and the mother of the youngest was in good waiting trial. As the stepfather of the eldest child had applied to the Police for him he was directed to be discharged to him; and the other three to be sent to the Benevolent Asylum.

MAGISTERIAL INQUIRIES.—A magisterial inquiry was yesterday held by Captain Innes, at Bulwer's public-house, on the North Shore, touching the death of a child named Susannah Taylor, then lying dead at its parents' residence at Middle Harbour. The case was a most singular and melancholy one. The evidence adduced was that of the father of the deceased, as the witness who saw the unfortunate occurrence was her sister, and of such tender years that her testimony was inadmissible. It seemed that on the afternoon of Friday last, the sister of the child, the subject of the inquiry, and who was about eight years of age, had been sent to get some water, and that unknown to her mother, the deceased, aged about four years, had followed with an empty "case gin" bottle. The first intimation of the deceased having done so was the elder child running home and crying that her sister had fallen and was bleeding. On the latter proceeding to the deceased he found she had slipped from off a rock, and the empty bottle had broken in the fall in such a direction as to have cut a large gash across from the deceased's neck had come, and was then profusely bleeding. The father lifted the child, but in spite of every attention it had passed away before he arrived. Dr. Tierney deposed that on examining the neck of the deceased he found the carotid artery and all the large blood vessels severed. A finding was recorded of death from injuries accidentally received.—A second magisterial inquiry was held by Captain Innes, at H. M. Gaol, Darlinghurst, on view of the body of George James Ward, then lying dead. A report appeared in the *Herald* of Friday, of the deceased having been before the Police Court on the previous Tuesday in consequence of insanity, when he was sent to the gaol with a view to the necessary medical testimony being obtained in order that he might be forwarded to the Lunatic Asylum. The evidences taken was that of Dr. O'Brien, from which it appeared that the deceased, as soon as he arrived at the gaol, was placed in a bath, and he was then in a state of lethargy; with all the evidences of a shattered constitution, such as are consequent on a life of intemperance, which the testimony relative to was before the Police Court showed he had for many years been leading. The face and limbs of the deceased at the time of his reception into the hospital were amazerous, and there exhibited restlessness and starting of the tendons, with an extremely weak and rapid pulse. Epileptic convulsions set in, and the deceased sank into a stupor, and expired on Sunday night. A finding was entered of death from natural causes.

STRANGE AND SUDDEN DEATH.—An elderly man of the name of Morgan was yesterday brought before the Police Court, under a charge of having stolen a silver teaspoon from Mr. W. Toogood of Pitt and King-streets. The prisoner, it seemed, had on Saturday afternoon offered for sale to Mr. B. Cohen, at his shop in George-street, some broken pieces of a silver teaspoon, when recognizing him through having seen him at Mr. Toogood's, he enquired of the prisoner as to his possession of the article, when he replied that if he had known he was to be asked any questions, he should not have brought it. On this Mr. Cohen took Morgan to Mr. Toogood's, and he was subsequently given in charge. Mr. Toogood declined swearing to the spoon, but believed it to be from his similarity one that had been missed on Saturday morning. He, however, did not believe the prisoner was in a sane state of mind. He had known him from his arrival in the colony, sixteen years since, and for the last five or six of which he had allowed him, from charitable considerations, to reside rent free in a room, the habits he had lost a Government situation, and their continuance prevented him obtaining or keeping any other employment. During the last year or so he had noticed that the accused had considerably changed in his manners, and discovered that he was suffering mental derangement, but was quite harmless, and repeated his conviction that if he had been in his right senses the theft would never have occurred. Mr. Miles stated that under these circumstances he should remand the prisoner to gaol, with a view that such steps should be taken as might, he hoped, lead to his recovery.

A HANDSOME PRIZE.—The Police Court was occupied some time yesterday in dealing with a man named Richard Dowling, who was charged with (on Saturday night) robbing three coasting vessels lying at Jessop's Wharf, and attempting to steal from a fourth, which was also moored at the same locality. By the statement of the master of the Susan, it seemed that the prisoner had come to him on Saturday morning with an order for a press-negs to Wollongong from Mr. Berry, into whose service he had entered. As he said he had been a day without food, and had no means of procuring any, it was arranged that he should remain on board the vessel until she sailed. Late at night, on the master's going on board, he missed a blanket from off his bed; but believing that the prisoner had removed it for his own use, he took no notice of the occurrence, but about two o'clock on Sunday morning he was awoke by the police to identify a boat which it seemed had been taken away from the vessel's side by the prisoner. The oars were, however, taken, and it was through an attempt to obtain these adjuncts to the boat that led to the prisoner's capture. The master, and a seaman of the Cricket Player, deposed to being awoke by a noise on deck, and on going up found the prisoner in the act of placing the oars over the ship's side into a boat, when he accused himself by stating that he was only borrowing them to put himself on board the Mary Ann, lying at Shoalhaven. There being no such vessel in the harbour, no doubt existed as to the native of his intentions, and he was asked hold of the prisoner, who, on being searched, he found concealed about his person a part of the direction. Prisoner's counsel had [illegible] the case, and [illegible] the Magistrate [illegible] the prisoner [illegible] and [illegible] the Mayor ruled

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pair of blowing cylinders, worked by an engine of about fifteen horse power, made by Mr. Struth, of Sydney. The engine is, upon the whole, highly creditable to colonial manufacture. There is also a refining furnace, which will be capable of smelting about three tons of metal at a charge. The buildings have been erected by Mr. T. Jones, of Weymouth-street, Adelaide, and evince a skill and knowledge in this department which we could hardly have expected to have found in the colony. The stock of the Company is divided into four hundred shares; and the confidence of the holders has been such, that a very small number only have changed hands, or been in the market.—*Abridged from Gazette and Mining Journal.*

CITY AND SUBURBAN PROPERTIES.—We are requested to invite the attention of the public generally to the sale of Houses and Land, to take place at the Rooms of Mr. George A. Lloyd, this morning, at twelve o'clock. Amongst the properties will be found a very neat cottage residence at Newtown, an excellent shop and business premises at O'Connell Town, and many other equally good investments.—*Communicated.*

HIGHLY IMPORTANT SALES OF SHEEP, CATTLE, AND STATIONS.—We are particularly requested by Mr. Mort to call the attention of capitalists to his important sales of Sheep, Cattle, and Stations, in the estate of the late J. P. Robinson, Esq., to take place at his rooms, this day, at twelve o'clock.—*Communicated.*

CLEAR OUT SALE, THIS DAY, AT THE STORES OF MESSRS. H. COHEN AND SON.—Mr. Charles Newton sells by auction, without reserve, the remainder of the stock.—*Communicated.*

MINIMUM PRICE OF CROWN LANDS.

LETTER from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to Mr. Herman Merivale, on the Crown Land Act and Regulations.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
August 3, 1848.

Sir,—We have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th ultimo, transmitting for our consideration the copy of a despatch from the Governor of New South Wales, accompanied by the Report of the Select Committee of the Legislative Council of that colony, on the minimum price of land. The despatch also encloses the copy of a letter from Mr. Bland, a member of the Legislative Council, commenting on the report of the Committee, and explaining the ground on which he dissents from some of the conclusions adopted in it.

It is of course superfluous to remark, that the subject to which the report of the Committee relates is of the most vital importance to New South Wales, and has for many years engaged, both in the colony and this country, an attention commensurate with its importance. It could scarcely happen that a subject embracing questions so extensive and varied, and involving some of the most difficult problems of political science, should not give rise to great diversity of opinion, and be viewed in the most opposite lights by different persons. Accordingly, while some (whose views are adopted by the Committee of the Legislative Council) have regarded a high minimum price as fatal to the progress of the colony, and as tantamount to a prohibition of sales altogether, others have advocated such a price as indispensable to the prosperity of that and every new country, and, as the only guarantee against that ruinous waste of Crown property, and that accumulation of excessive quantities in the hands of persons who could turn it to no use, which have been so injurious in some of the older colonies. We are satisfied that those who advocate these opinions, however irreconcilable, do so sincerely and solely with a view to what they consider the public advantage. We trust, therefore, that in explaining the points on which we should differ from the views expressed in the Committee's Report, we shall not appear to manifest any want of the respect due to their authority.

Passing from these preliminary observations, it will be convenient, first, to remark upon those parts of the report which are of a more general character, and afterwards to consider separately the matters of detail.

1. The Report opens with the following words—"It appears from the testimony of all the witnesses examined, whether favourable or unfavourable to the maintenance of a high minimum price, and even from the despatches of Sir George Gipps himself, that the sum of £1 does not, in any degree, represent the exchangeable value of an acre of land in New South Wales. The declaration of Parliament, therefore, that land shall not be sold till it realize £1 an acre, is a declaration that land shall not be sold till it realize more than it is worth; in other words, that, except under very particular circumstances, land shall not be sold at all. That such has been the practical effect of the measure will be evident from the following table," &c.

The table thus referred to, exhibits the amount of land sales in each year from 1837 to 1846 inclusive. During these years the minimum price of land was gradually raised from 5s. to £1, and during the same period, although the population had more than doubled, the amount of land sold annually fell from 368,695 to 7018 acres, having, in the year 1844, sunk as low as 4259 acres. Sir George Gipps had ascribed this extraordinary failing off to the general insolvency of the settlers; but on this point the Committee observe that, although the land sales fell off, or rather were annihilated during these years, the amount of exports, of ships entering inwards, and of coin in the treasury, military chest, and banks, had doubled with the population, while the proceeds of sales by auction had also increased. And they consider these facts as a sufficient answer to Sir George Gipps's argument. Assuming the comparative cessation of land sales to have arisen from the increased government price, they point out what must be its fatal consequences. They add, that the imposition of such a price is peculiarly oppressive towards New South Wales, because it is not extended to other colonies who are her competitors in the land market; and they charged the gentlemen who composed the late South Australian Commission with having imposed this high price upon New South Wales with a view solely to the welfare of South Australia. The truth of this charge, it is said, "is notorious in the colony, and can be proved by unquestionable evidence." In answer to this we can only refer to the well-known fact in England, that the gentlemen alluded to had nothing whatever to do with the measure. Indeed it was not adopted until after their commission had been dissolved and ceased to exist.

This question is, however, not material to the real subject of consideration, which is, in the first instance, whether the committee are justified in their conclusions as to the effect of the minimum price in stopping the sale of land?

It cannot be denied that the table on which they rely for the proof of this their fundamental proposition is, at first sight, very startling. We have already said, that coincidently with the increase of the minimum price from five to twelve, and ultimately to twenty shillings an acre, the amount of land sales fell from near 370,000 to little more than 4000 acres, and this fact alone would seem at first sight an irresistible proof that the high price was the cause of the falling off of the land sales by which it was accompanied. We think, however, that a consideration of the circumstances of New South Wales will materially modify the conclusion.

The amount of land already alienated by the Crown in New South Wales, and which therefore is already applicable to agriculture, exceeds 5,000,000 acres. And the committee calculate the number of acres occupied, or which are likely to be occupied for pastoral purposes, at about 180,000,000. The price which land could fetch for these purposes is variously stated. One witness (Mr. De Salis) thinks that, under very favourable circumstances, 2s. 6d. per acre might be obtained; another, (Mr. Ogilvie) that 1s. per acre is the utmost the squatter could pay; and a third, (Mr. Mort) an auctioneer of considerable practice at Sydney, whose statement is borne out by a gentleman occupying pastoral lands, (Mr. Dobie) states the opinion that it would not answer to buy pastoral lands at all. The "exchangeable value" of a run, if the land is of good quality and stocked with sheep or cattle, appears to be now about 4d. or 6d. an acre. Further, the lands which, if they are sold at all, must be sold at these prices, comprise considerable tracts, estimated in some districts at one-seventh, in others at one-third of the whole, which are capable of profitable cultivation when the advance of settlement shall render such cultivation possible. Government has hitherto refused to alienate lands on such terms as these. And the Committee have no-

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for cultivation. But it is evident that land sales for the mere purpose of cultivation cannot be expected to proceed very rapidly in a country possessing only 200,000 inhabitants, if 180,000,000 acres are to be occupied under circumstances which render such sales inexpedient, and 5,000,000 are already in the hands of individuals.

The considerations, however, which in our opinion furnish an answer to the conclusions of the Committee, require a somewhat fuller statement.

We need hardly remind Lord Grey of the extraordinary mania for buying land which prevailed in 1837, 1838, 1839, and 1840, during which, in a colony numbering about 90,000 inhabitants, upwards of 1,100,000 acres of land were sold, and the greater part of the proceeds applied to immigration. It has often been said, and need so rarely be repeated, that the effects of such extensive speculation must necessarily be, first, to exhaust the means of those who are disposed to buy the article in which the speculation takes place, and next to preoccupy more than all the field within which speculation could profitably be carried on. This double consequence was produced in the present case. The speculations of 1837, and the following years, produced the most ruinous embarrassments among the class who, if unembarrassed, would have bought land from the Government; and it glutted the land market with property, which its purchasers could neither procure labour to cultivate nor afford to hold uncultivated, and which they were consequently obliged to offer for sale at any price. The depreciation of landed property arising from these causes must, we think, under any circumstances have produced a temporary cessation of land sales, and if so, it appears to us that the increased price of Crown lands can have had no other effect than perhaps the beneficial one of hastening this inevitable result.

But lest it may be thought that these natural causes (if this expression may be applied to the laws of trade) would be insufficient to account for the very remarkable facts exhibited in the Table of Land Sales, we may perhaps be allowed to illustrate this part of the question by what has occurred lately in this country. It is within the recollection of everybody that the year 1815 was a period of extravagant speculation in England, and that the object to which capital was generally applied was the formation of Joint Stock Companies. In November, 1811, an office was established for registering projects of this kind; and we have procured a statement of the number of companies originated and provisionally registered from the opening of this office nearly to the present time. The numbers were as follows:—

November and December,	1844	124
"	1845	1520
"	1846	292
"	1847	215
January to June,	1848	59

This, it will be observed, exhibits a decrease something analogous to that appearing in the land sales of New South Wales; but turning to the department of railways in which the principal speculation took place, the result is more strikingly to the point. The number of registered projects is here as follows:—

November and December,	1844	81
"	1845	1129
"	1846	55
"	1847	16
January to June,	1848	0

This table exhibits the results necessarily following from over-speculation, if left to the operation of the ordinary laws of trade. By the sole operation of these laws, the origination of railway projects has been for the moment, not substantially only, but literally annihilated. If it had happened that Parliament had interfered to check the speculation of 1844-5, it might have been most forcibly argued by persons interested in the origination of these enterprises that their total extinction was caused by the measures of the legislature. The actual result shows that they would have been mistaken. Yet the case of railways in England would have been strictly and closely analogous to that of land sales in New South Wales. The same over-speculation has been followed in both instances by the same monetary convulsion, the same exhaustion of private capital, and the same depreciation of that which was the subject of speculation. The differences which may be remarked between the two cases are, first, that the apparent extinction of enterprise has been less absolute in New South Wales than in this country, and next that its revival, which will probably take place hereafter in the department of English railways until their construction shall accommodate itself to the ascertained wants of the country, has already commenced in respect of the land sales of New South Wales, which have lately shown a progressive increase, in the purchases of country lands, from 3922 acres in the year 1843 to 6735 in the year 1846, and to about 19,000 in the year 1847.

The arguments of the Committee to show that Sir George Gipps was mistaken in attributing the cessation of land sales to the insolvency of the colonists are answered in detail by Mr. Bland. We should add, however, the observation that a pecuniary convulsion which may be sufficient wholly to prevent fresh investments of capital will never produce a proportionate effect on the current production of the country. And this holds particularly in the present case, where the very cause of insolvency was, that an excessive amount of capital had, through the medium of land sales, been expended in importing a labouring population, while the distinguishing feature of New South Wales is, that scarcely any capital is requisite to apply this labour to the production of wool, the great export of the colony. It is obvious, therefore, that production might be carried on and extended by persons who were wholly unable to invest capital in fresh purchases of land. But on this, perhaps, it is unnecessary to insist, as the arguments of the Committee do not, and are not intended to apply to the view which we have above offered (and which is also suggested by Sir G. Gipps) by which the comparative cessation of land sales is referred not merely to the insolvency of the settlers, but from the circumstance that far more cultivable land has already been sold than the available labour of the colony will suffice to cultivate. If we may be allowed to recur to our former illustration, it is clear that the same causes which reduced the number of railway projects from 1129 in 1845 to nothing in the first six months of 1848, have not, and could not possibly have had anything like a proportionate effect in checking the growth of the population, the exports of shipping, or the sales by auction of this country.

Under these circumstances, we cannot agree with the committee in tracing the diminution of land sales to any measures of Government. We consider, on the contrary, that although that diminution may have been accelerated or prolonged by various causes, of which the increased price of land is one, and perhaps the pressure for its reduction another, yet this diminution is in the main the natural consequence, as it is also the effectual cure, of the excessive speculation of former years; and we are fortified in this opinion by observing, that while the natural effect of an excessive government price would be to enhance the value of lands in the possession of private individuals—the fact has been directly the reverse, it being stated by several witnesses that those who were extensive purchasers of land, even at the rate of 5s. an acre, have been injured or ruined by so doing, and that persons will not at present invest capital in land, although much land has changed hands, and is still for sale at less than the lowest price for which it has ever been sold by Government. We think it obvious that Crown lands will acquire a value somewhat proportionate to the amount of profits which may be drawn from them, when the increase of population shall render it practicable to cultivate a large proportion of the land already alienated by the Crown, but not until then; and we think that the attempt to force the continuance of Government land sales on a large scale, in spite of the depreciation of landed property to which the extent of past sales has already led, will be found ulti-

[illegible] that the state of things
recognized shows the impracticability of a country like New South Wales, [illegible] the dispersion of the settlers by [illegible] price of land, yet it is obvious that the Order in Council did not in fact introduce any new system, but only sanctioned and legalized a mode of occupation which already existed. The effect of such measures in respect to the dispersion of the settlers had been already pointed out by Sir G. Gipps; but the real fact is, we apprehend, that in any colony which offered to our enterprising countrymen a sufficient motive for dispersion in the way of pecuniary profit, every attempt to force concentration would prove eventually ineffectual.

11. We now proceed to observe upon the objections of detail raised by the Committee to the recent Orders in Council, in the 10th and eight following paragraphs of their Report.

Par. 10. The objections to the division into districts, as inapplicable to the local peculiarities of the country, must, we apprehend, be referred to the Governor for his report. The question is one as purely of a local character, that no one not possessed of local information would be competent to pronounce an opinion upon it.

Par. 11. The Committee observe that the 1st and 11th sections of the 2nd chapter of the Orders in Council are not in accordance. The first section empowers the Governor to grant leases to such persons, and for such a term of years, as he shall think fit; while the 11th section appears to make it compulsory for him to grant runs under certain conditions to the present occupiers. We apprehend that the power given by the first section must be exercised subject to the restrictions imposed by the 11th. The result will doubtless be, as suggested by the Committee, that the present occupiers will be entitled to leases whether they have yet stocked their land or not. What is the amount of inconvenience likely to arise from this consequence we have no means of judging.

In the 12th paragraph the Committee represent that a *regulation* which *prohibits* the cultivation of land which has been let for merely pastoral purposes, is a "tax on the consumers of agricultural produce," and "gives to the owner in fee simple a monopoly of the employment of agriculture." It is obvious that this argument would tell with equal force against any land sales effected at any price. In the sense in which the Committee use the words, the enforcement of any payment on the purchasers of land would be the imposition of a tax on the consumer of agricultural produce; and to prevent individuals from cultivating lands which were not theirs, would be to give those purchasers the monopoly of agriculture. We cannot concur in this reasoning. The prohibition to cultivate land which the stockholder rents at less than a farthing an acre, expressly for the purpose of pasture, is also characterized as "annexing ruinous conditions to occupation without purchase;" and it is argued, that three hundred million acres must, under the present regulations, remain desolate for forty-eight thousand years, because it would take that period to sell the whole of that quantity at the rate at which lands are selling under the present remarkable circumstances of New South Wales. It will probably be considered unnecessary for us to enter into any arrangement to disprove this reasoning.

Par. 13. On the supposition that four acres of pasture, at least, are required for each sheep, and assuming that a rent derivable from land is fairly commutable at twelve years' purchase, the Committee calculate that the fee simple of the unsettled lands is granted to the occupants at a price which is equivalent at most to 1d. 4-5ths per acre; and they contrast this with the payment, varying from 5s. to £1, which has been required from the purchasers of land, and with the annual quit-rent of 2d. per acre, which it was thought right to reserve, even upon the free grants of former times. In this calculation the Committee have not adverted to any difference in value between the lands purchased for cultivation and those leased for pastoral purposes; and they have assumed that the interest granted to the squatter is equivalent to a fee-simple. The following circumstances should, however, be taken into consideration, in explanation of the disproportion complained of:—1st. We have already attempted to show that the interest granted is not either legally or virtually equivalent to the absolute ownership. 2ndly. Except in the cases of present occupants, or of those who may be supposed to have expended time and money in discovering their runs, the price cited by the Committee is a minimum, as vacant runs are to be exposed to public competition, with the peculiarity that this competition takes place by tender instead of auction. 3rdly. We observe that it is admitted by Mr. Bloxsome, that land naturally cleared and fit for cultivation purposes is worth, perhaps, £3 or £4 an acre, while it appears that runs may be now obtained for 4d. or 6d. an acre. 4thly. While the gross produce of cultivated land is loosely estimated by one witness at £4 or £5 an acre, the gross produce of an acre of good pastoral land can scarcely be calculated at more than 1s. 5thly. The payment required from the owners of the pastoral lands has been increased and not diminished, by the recent Orders in Council.

We must, however, admit, that after all these statements, the minimum price required from purchasers of agricultural land appears very large in proportion to what may be called the minimum rent of pastoral lands; and it is, of course, possible that this disproportion may be viewed with dissatisfaction by the cultivators of land, who may regard it as something in the nature of a differential tax levied on those purchasing land for agricultural pursuits. But we have to observe that the inequality may be removed by the Legislative Council, who have it in their power at any time to increase the assessment on stock.

Par. 14. If there be good grounds for thinking that it would be hard to dispossess the present occupants of runs not capable of carrying 4000 sheep, we apprehend that the Governor should report the fact, and should suggest such alterations as may appear necessary in the regulations. But it is to be remembered that a line must be drawn somewhere, and unless there be any cases in which a regard for existing interests may imperatively demand an exception, there seems no reason for supposing that the capacity for carrying 4000 sheep is an objectionable limit. Nor should we attach any weight to the objection that the scale of payment is graduated by thousands. In a matter of this kind we can hardly suppose a more minute accuracy necessary.

Par. 15. The Committee suggest that the squatters may use their right of pre-emption for the purpose of retailing land to intending cultivators; but the Committee themselves anticipate the answer, that any large speculations of this kind will be effectually prevented by the high minimum price of land. We should add, that the squatter is not entitled to buy the land he occupies, even at this minimum price, but for its fair value.

Par. 16. The Committee argue that the Governor's power to dispose of land for public purposes is given in such wide terms as to leave the squatter, in fact, a tenant at will of the Crown. It need hardly be pointed out how much this allegation, if tenable, would weaken the force of these arguments, which represent him as owner in fee; but it is, perhaps, sufficient to observe that the parties interested apprehend no evil from the exercise of this power. This appears from the evidence of various stockholders.

Par. 17. The Land Orders provide, cap. 2, ss. 15, 16, that lessees shall be liable to an increase of rent at the expiration of their lease, if any of their land shall be then sold, and shall not be entitled to a renewal if the proportion so sold amounts to one-fourth. This the Committee regard as a discouragement to any purchases which the lessee himself may be inclined to make. But the Committee omit to observe that the sixth section enables the lessee to buy any of the lands comprised in the run, previously to the expiration of his lease, without incurring any such consequences.

Par. 18. It is said that the provision for granting of leases for exclusively pastoral purposes within the settled districts will ruin many industrious persons who are cultivating small quantities of waste land in those districts for which it would appear (though the point is somewhat doubtful) that they pay a rent to the Crown.

But we must observe that the occupation of these persons under the Land Sales' Act was very precarious, as their licenses were necessarily annual; and, consequently, their tenure must have been too uncertain to justify their occupying for other than pastoral purposes; we apprehend, however, that the attention of the Governor should be drawn to the case of these persons, in order that he may either take steps for removing them from the Crown lands which they occupy, or may state to Lord Grey the grounds on which they should be permitted to retain their lands. If this more favourable view should be taken, we presume it would be proper to take steps for legalizing, on proper terms, their present irregular occupation.

We feel, in concluding this Report, that we have left unnoticed many expressions or allegations which, under other circumstances, would have called for remark; but we have been unwilling to lengthen our observations beyond what was necessary to bring before Lord Grey the leading points which require his Lordship's consideration.

We have, &c.,
T. W. C. MURDOCH
FREDERIC ROGERS.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—In the *Herald* of Saturday, the 24th of February, is a paragraph (headed Colonization) stating that a Mr Gilchrist Whicker had presented a petition to the House of Lords, offering what he considers an improved scheme of colonization,—the main feature of which appears to be direct remission: for he proposes that every emigrant paying his own passage, or brought out by private expenditure, shall be entitled, or shall entitle his paymaster to twenty acres of land. To this you object the evils often suffered by emigrants conveyed in a private way,—and their frequent non-adaptation to the demands of the labour market.

Conceiving that this paragraph may convey an impression that direct remission and restricted emigration are incompatible, I beg to point out that restriction would be no impediment to the adoption of the direct remission scheme; that I always contemplated the intervention of the Emigration Commissioners, and recommended that every emigrant should receive a permit from the Board, to be presented in the colony in exchange for the remission ticket or scrip. The absence of sufficient wealth in the colonies to meet an unrestrained emigration is evidenced by recent disasters, and Mr. Whicker might have known this; however his offering the suggestion to the Lords as his own, and without restriction, is on a par with his suggested Sam Slick location arrangement. He seems to know but little on either subject.

I am, however, indebted to Mr. Whicker for bringing the subject under the notice of the Lords, my aim being to lead the public to a right understanding of the scheme by its promulgation and frequent discussion.

T.

ODDS AND ENDS.

(From late European papers.)

MR. HAFFLADE, a farmer, of Hathfield, Sussex, went into his garden and ate a ripe plum, in which was what afterwards proved to be a wasp, which stung him in the throat. He died in three quarters of an hour.—During the last three years thirty vessels engaged in the slave trade have been condemned as good prizes at Sierra Leone, Havannah, and Loanda.—A society, called "The Suburban Village Association," has just been established in London, for constructing houses on the lines of railway in the suburbs for artizans and others of limited income; the rent to include a daily ticket to and from London.—The magistrates of Huddersfield have interfered and prevented the Chartists from holding camp meetings on the Sunday,—Arrangements are making by the London West-end bankers to close at four o'clock instead of five, from the 1st of October. The Bank of England and City bankers have done so since May last.—The Parliamentary Committee of the Council on Education have resolved to devote £30,000 for workhouse schools. The *Philadelphia American* mentions that the Siamese twins, after being in private life for ten years, will start this year on a tour of exhibition. As they each have a wife and three children (that paper says), we presume they find it necessary to provide for their increasing families.—The amount of lead produced in England has increased from 35,721 tons in 1816, to 39,482 in 1847; in Wales it has decreased from 10,027 to 10,019; in Ireland it increased from 811 to 1380; in Scotland it decreased from 942 to 822; and in the Isle of Man it increased from 942 to 1699, being a total increase of lead produced in the United Kingdom from 49,161 tons to 53,410 tons, or 4246 tons.—It has been arranged to create a new bishopric in the Celestial Empire, on the recommendation of the Colonial Bishoprics' Committee. The See is to be fixed at Victoria, in the island of Hongkong, and the plan has received the general approval of her Majesty's government.—Mrs. Lucretia Mott received five votes at the balloting the vice-president of the United States in the Liberty League Convention.—The last new scheme of Mr. Feargus O'Connor is a grand sweep of 10,000 members, at 1s. each, for four freehold houses, with votes.—On the 19th of July the Empress of Brazil gave birth to a son, who becomes heir to the throne. This event changes the position of the Princess de Joinville, the sister of the Emperor, who would have been called to succeed him in default of issue.—A new description of gas, free from many of the disadvantages of the gas in common use, has been lately invented. It is called "hydro-carbon gas," and is generated from water and tar, or resin.—On account of the numerous conflagrations which have recently occurred at Constantinople, the Sultan has ordered timber to be exempted from all duties until the year 1853.—The sentence on the soldier of the Athlone garrison, found guilty of having cursed the Queen and cheered for repeal, is seven years' transportation.—It is stated that there are 14,328 deaf and dumb persons in Great Britain.—Mr. John Anderson, Glentriplock, Scotland, killed a tup of the Leicester breed, which was of the extraordinary weight of 196½ lbs.—The *Kentish Observer* mentions the death of the child of George Lawrence, a shoemaker at Eastry, and the very narrow escape of the rest of the family, from eating preserved sloes whilst in a state of fermentation.—M. Jullien passed his last examination in the Bankruptcy Court, London. The total liabilities amounted to £27,635 12s. 2d.; and one item showed a loss of £15,080 0s. 10d. on the Drury-lane speculation.—"My gracious!" said an urchin of New York, on beholding an English carriage with three footmen in livery, "well, if it doesn't take three Britishers to make one nigger!"—Mr. Thorneycroft, the first Mayor of the newly incorporated borough of Wolverhampton, has announced his intention to invest a sum of £1000, the interest whereof is to be expended in purchasing blankets and flannels, which are annually to be distributed, on or before the month of November, to poor widows and other poor persons.—In the year of distress, 1842, the marriages were only 118,825, whereas, in the prosperous year of 1845 their number was 143,743, or an increase of more than one-sixth.—It appears that the amount of Deccan prize money realised, was 6,867,306 siccs rupees, and the interest realised was 4,413,755 sicca rupees.—The amount expended for ships and vessels built by contract, in private yards, for the navy during the last ten years, is £418,730, and for marine machinery, £1,653,633.—The total official value of exports from Great Britain to France, in 1845, was £5,035,296; in 1846, £5,127,073; and in 1847, £4,371,253. The official value of the exports from France to England was, in 1845, £4,097,050; in 1846, £1,745,645; and in 1847, £4,792,663.—'Breeches of faith,' screamed Mrs. Partington as she heard that term applied to Mexican violations of the armistice. "Well, I wonder what they will have next. I have heard tell of 'cloaks of hypocrisy,' and 'robes of purity,' but I never heard of 'breeches of faith' before." The Calais branch of the North of France Railway having been opened, Paris is now, by the Dover route, brought within ten hours of London; by the Brussels route within eight hours.—A pair of large cranes of Australia, known to the colonists as the "Native Companions," have been lately obtained by the Zoological Society. As this is almost the first instance in which this fine bird has reached Europe alive, the addition of it to the collection in the Regent's Park will be regarded with considerable interest.—The total number of letters patent for inventions granted for Great Britain, in 1847, was 740, and the fees thereon amounted £2,977, of which £20,518 went to the Consolidated Fund.—Mr. Bailey, poulterer, Mount-street, London, states that one salesman in London pays annually for poultry £100,000, and that he himself paid £81,000 in the course of last year.—The amount levied for poor-rates in the county of Lancaster, in the year ending Lady-day, 1847, was £533,324, an increase of 15 per cent. as compared with 1834, under the old poor-law.—The amount of relief distributed in Ireland by the British Relief Association during the last ten months, was £253,000, and thanks to the energy of Count Strzelecki, the manager, the expense of distribution was only £5 9s. 8d.—The Roman Catholics in Liverpool have nearly 10,000 children in their schools; not fewer than 8,000 walked in procession on the 15th August.—The money order department of the Post Office continues to extend its operations. In the quarter ended 5th April, 1839, the number of orders issued or paid in London was 9423, and the amount £17,401; but for the quarter ended 5th January, 1848, the totals were respectively 381,937 and £797,042.—In the quarter ending at Lady-day, 1847, the number of persons relieved under the Poor-law in England and Wales was 1,471,133; the cases of out-door relief amounted to 1,214,544. The total expenditure for the year ending at the same period was £4,674,569; the cost of the out-door relief, £2,971,180.—In the parish of St. Mathias, Canada, with an adult population of about 1200, all but *four persons* have signed the teetotal pledge. This parish is said to have spent annually in strong drinks, up to the present time, six thousand dollars.—*The New York Herald* says, that a certain citizen of the west, anticipating the deposition of Queen Victoria, bought 160 acres of land in Arkansas, and immediately executed a deed assigning the same to England's Queen and to her heirs for ever.—"You can't do that again!" as the pig said to the boy who cut off his tail.—A contemporary states that having applied to a subscriber for his subscription, three years in arrears, he indignantly threatened to withdraw his "support!"—"There is not," says *The Times*, "a harder life from Pimlico to Blackwall than that of a moderately conscientious member of Parliament. As far as regards the bodily comfort and mental recreation of attending committees all the morning, and debates till long past midnight, we have no doubt that the ordinary occupations of a navvy, a coalwhipper, or a blacksmith are much more agreeable, and certainly more healthy."—In the year ending on the 5th January last, the amazing number of 8,058,419 post-office orders were issued and paid for the sum of £15,801,490 5s. 7d.—The editor of a newspaper published at Pesth, being challenged the other day, by Kossuth, the leader of the Magyar party, coolly replied, that every fool might give a challenge, but that two fools were needed for a fight.—Mr. Essam, of Sutton-upon-Trent, has found that mustard sown amongst wheat is an effectual cure for the wire worm.—Since the introduction of the penny postage, in 1840, the number of letters passing monthly through the General Post Office, London, has increased from 2,102,281 to 8,536,432; and the weekly average for the whole kingdom has increased from 1,515,983 to 6,382,941.—It appears from a parliamentary return just published that the quantity of malt charged with duty in the twelve years ending 1847, at 2s. 7d. per bushel and 5 per cent. additional from the 15th of May, 1840, was 396,195,758 bushels, which was an increase of 95,250,938 bushels on the twelve years ending 1847, when the duty was a fraction above 6d. per bushel.—The Society of Friends in England, Ireland, and America contributed, from the end of November, 1846, to the 1st of May, 1848, no less a sum than £193,832 4s. 10d. for the relief of distress in Ireland.—It appears that within the last seven years no fewer than 854,000 persons have emigrated from England, making nearly one thirtieth of the whole number of the population.—The beautiful Anna G—— being about to be married, her lover was asked why he might be said to be going to the West Indies? Because you are going to have Anna (*Havanna*).—Mr. Barnum, of the New York Museum, has produced to the public a dwarf three years older, three inches less, and by many degrees more sprightly, than Tom Thumb.—A child was poisoned the other day in Manchester, in consequence of dipping her fingers into fly poison, and then sucking them.—Mr. Thomas Farmer, of Gunnersbury Park and Kennington Common, has presented to the Wesleyan connexion a beautiful whole length marble statue of the Rev. John Wesley, A.M., the founder of that society.—On Lady-day, 1824-5, the rental of Plymouth, as appears in the poor-rate books, was £41,561. For the year ending Lady-day, 1848, the amount was £103,239.—Seventeen per cent of the population of Great Britain and Ireland receive parochial relief. In Great Britain alone it is ten per cent only. The poor-rates of Great Britain are nearly eight millions and a half. This must come out of the industry of the working classes in a great measure. A national poor rate is almost inevitable.—At a city feast, the other day, one of the company was expatiating on the blessings of Providence. "Aye," said an Epicurean alderman, smacking his lips, "it's a blessed place, sure enough: *we get all our turtle from it.*"—"Dublin," observes the *Times*, is almost the only capital in Europe where there has not been so much as a broken head or a broken window since the February revolutions.—The receipts of the Committee of the Spitalfields ball held at Drury-lane in July were £2900, and the expenditure about £1600, leaving a balance of £1300 for the School of Design.—The total number of labourers employed in her Majesty's dockyards and arsenals at home and abroad is 3977. The number of pensioners employed is 195, viz., 71 from the army, and 124 from the navy. All the labourers at Bombay, and 41 of those at Trincomalee, are natives, Lascars and Coolies.—A large parcel left at the Huntingdon railway station, and not claimed, was opened and found to contain handbills purporting to give "the last dying speech and confession of Charles Burton," a man who was to have been hung, but who was respited, and thus spoiled the speculation of some flying stationer.—A Birmingham manufacturer, who was examined in 1824 before a committee of the House of Commons, stated that he had once received a single order for £500 worth of dolls' eyes.—From returns published by a Bradford rate collector, it appears that there are now (October) in that town 1300 unoccupied houses and shops, assessed at above £4 per annum, and representing a total rateable value of nearly £12,000.—It is calculated that the London pleasure-goers spend on Sundays through the year in the adjacent villages the enormous sum of *one million three hundred thousand pounds*.—From a tree in the garden of Mr. John Lupton, Bramley, were gathered on the 3rd of September, the amazing number of 3311 apples. Upwards of 100 unfit to pluck remain on the tree; and, added to these, there have been, as near as can be ascertained, some 400 gathered and blown off previously.—The escutcheons on the cap of the French soldiers now bears a cock with his foot on a globe.—A vessel arrived in London, from Callao, has brought 433 bales of Peruvian tobacco, which is seldom imported into England.—In September two Welsh estates were sold at Garraway's, one the Bryn-y-Pys property of 3000 acres, rental £4460, for £150,000,—the other, of 1684 acres, in Erlistoch and Bangor, rental £3566, for £130,000.—It has been computed that two-thirds of the whole quantity of corn annually sown in the United Kingdom is destroyed, or never germinates, and that the grain thus lost or wasted would suffice to maintain a million of human beings.—The number of magistrates now in the commission of the peace for the county of Lancashire is 403; being in Lonsdale hundred, 58; Amounderness hundred, 20; Blackburn hundred, 57 Leyland hundred, 20; West Derby, 10 Salford, 147. The three oldest magistrate the commission are, W. W. Carus Wi Esq., of Casterton-hall, who qualified ber 8th, 1799; Lord Skelmersdale, wh lified January 20th, 1800; and Hornby, Esq., of Dalton-hall, who qualified October 6th, 1807.—The British army consis of 20 regiments of cavalry, 114 regiments of infantry, 9 Field Marshals, 66 Generals, 142 Lieutenant-Generals, 191 Major-Generals, nearly three Generals to a regiment. The British navy consists of 660 armed vessels of every description, for which there are 152 Admirals and Rear-Admirals, besides 51 retired Admirals, or one to every three vessels.—At Stowe sale, one of the gang of sharpers succeeded in carrying off about fifty umbrellas, which were left in charge by vi-itors, to whom he presented tickets in exchange, in a most polite business fashion.—"The number of the medical men in London," says the *Trades Weekly Messenger*, "is greater than the butchers, and nearly as great as the bakers."—A gentleman having a remarkably long visage, overheard a lad observe to another as he passed them, "That gentleman's face is longer than his life." Struck with the singularity of the observation, he returned and requested an explanation. "Sir," said the boy, "I read at school that a man's life is but a span; and I am sure your face is double that length."—The salaries of the Irish Attorney-General and Solicitor-General are but £235 each, but their fees and perquisites surpass those of a judge.—The Pope, anxious, it is said, to introduce religious civilisation into the east of Africa, has appointed a Vicar Apostolic of Madagascar.—In the army, an infantry-man costs about £30 a year, and a dragoon with his horse £70. It is believed that sailing vessels of war cost £1000 a gun, with their stores on board.—A law of the Arabs permits a man to divorce any of his wives who do not make him good bread.—The average annual value of the feathers exported from Ireland to England is estimated at £50,000.—The number of children in workhouse union schools in England is 5,237, while out of that number there are only 5102 children of able-bodied paupers,—Dr. Arnott, of Brighton, says in the *Lancet* of cold, as a means of producing local insensibility, that he has, under such benumbing influences, dissected off a square inch of the skin without causing pain; has made setons without the patients being conscious that the skin was cut; and he has little doubt that operations on the teeth could be rendered painless by the same means.—The population of Egypt, according to the census completed on the 10th of June last, was 4,564,871, exclusive of Bedouins, the army, and the Bedouin Arabs.—No fewer than 46 jurors submitted to the penalty of £50, rather than attend the late Dublin trials.—The salary of the secretary to the Duchy of Lancaster is £10, and his allowance to go and receive it £73 13s 1d.—With a view of putting a stop to the nefarious practices of a set of stamps, a plan is in agitation for registering every picture that may be painted. The registry being effected by the artist, the forgery of the registration mark would be felony. By a parliamentary paper just printed it is shown that there were in May last in her Majesty's service 237 consular officers; the lowest salary being £35, and the highest £2000. Messrs. Smith and Son, among the most enterprising of all newspaper and literary agents, have rented all the stations on the London and North Western Railway, for the sale of books and periodicals, at the rate of £1500 per annum. They commence next month. Another party offered £600 a year for the Euston station alone.—A London cheesemonger thus concludes his circular: "Families waited on for orders, and punctually executed."—According to a new ukase, Jews are now permitted to carry on trade throughout the whole of Russia.—Franklin and Washington never spoke longer than ten minutes at a time. A good example for modern orators.—A return made to parliament shows that there are 1108 turnpike trusts in England and Wales—1003 in England, and 45 in Wales. The length of roads in England is 16,942 miles and 148 yards, and in Wales 2382 miles, 2 furlongs, and 197 yards, making, in England and Wales, 22,324 miles, 3 furlongs, and 125 yards.—In the Jamaica House of Assembly, a motion being made for leave to bring in a bill to prevent frauds by wharfingers, one of the members rose and said—"Mr. Speaker, I second the motion; the wharfingers are to a man, a set of rogues; *I was one myself for ten years.*"—Of the 243 ships and vessels in commission on the 1st of January, 1838, only 21 were steamers; of the 252 in commission on the 1st of January, 1848, 78 were steamers.—The barbers of Hawick, in Scotland, have agreed on discontinuing the practice of shaving on Sundays.—The *Scottish Press* shows that if every M. P. last session had spoken as much as Mr. Urquhart or Mr. Anstey, the sitting would have lasted upwards of thirty years.—The *Boston Chronotype* says that some of the reporters state that Daniel Webster speaks at the rate of from 80 to 110 words per minute; Gerrit Smith, from 70 to 90; Dr. Tyng, from 120 to 140; Mr. Butts, from 100 to 120; Mr. Clay, 130 to 160; Mr Choate and Mr. Calhoun, from 160 to 200.—A newly invented machine has been announced in the American papers, for folding newspapers and other printed matter. It is to be connected with a cylinder press, so that the sheets come forth from the press folded in the required form. The inventors warrant it to fold 3,000 sheets per hour, of any size, with the greatest accuracy.—It is related of Goldsmith, whose charity often exceeded his means, that once having visited a poor woman in her sickness, he plainly perceived it was caused by an empty cupboard. He sent her a pill-box containing ten guineas, bearing the inscription: "To be taken as occasion may require."—During the last eighteen years, the streets of London have increased 200 miles in length, nearly a mile a month.—The Trinity Yacht, arrived in the Thames, from the West Indies, brought 45,000 pine apples, and a quantity of live turtle.—A correspondent of the *Scottish Press* calculates that in

MADRAS.

ROMANCE IF REAL LIFE.

To the Editor of the Madras Spectator.

SIR,—The following remarkable and most exciting narrative, cannot fail to be interesting to the public, and should it ever meet the eye of that dear young lady to whom it relates, I am confident the greatful mention I have made of her Naval Guardians, together with her own amiable and generous disposition, will induce a free pardon for the liberty I have taken in thus publishing to the community at large, the relation of events which are pre-eminently worthy of the highest testimonial.

INFRIGUE.—The Rainbow, from Southampton to Adeen, arrived there about the 16th ultimo. Captain Arnold, her late commander, died ten days before the ship reached that port, and the chief mate was so habituated to drunkenness, that he had been confined to his cabin several times during the passage. The captain's daughter, about sixteen years of age, was on board, and after her father's death the second mate who had assumed the command, made a daring and insidious attempt to entice the young lady and run away with the ship. She indignantly and successfully repelled all his base and dastardly attempts, and although suffering under a painful bereavement, she at once rushed on the quarter-deck and made a public appeal to the ship's crew, as British seamen, and threw herself on their protection—this well-judged resolution had the desired effect, the seamen (except two of their number, who were laid away by the second mate) declared with that manly feeling which sailors have so often displayed, that they would to a man protect her from all harm, and cold the second mate and their misguided shipmates, in very plain terms, that if he (the second mate) dared to take the slightest liberty with their late commander's daughter, they would pitch him overboard, and any one else who dared to follow his example would share the same fate. Miss Arnold then, with great presence of mind, begged the ship's company would grant her one special favour; her character, her manners, and the well-timed appeal which she had already made, induced the crew to declare their assent to any favours she might ask. Miss Arnold then said that the safety of the ship and her own security from insult, could only be insured by throwing overboard, that instant, every drop of spirits on the deck without hesitation, the ship's company consented; and leaving no time for reflection, they forthwith got the spirits on deck and threw every drop overboard. From that time Miss Arnold had her screened not secured near the wheel, and slept alongside the helmsmen, and three of the crew kept a faithful watch around her during the remainder of the voyage; and these faithful guardians of one of our beloved country-women, never failed to evince the utmost respect and preserved the most rigid decorum, honorable in every point of view to themselves, and to that charge which they had pledged themselves to undertake.

Miss Arnold wrote a statement of all these occurrences, and forwarded it to Captain Haines on the ship's arrival, when the second mate and the disaffected men were immediately arrested and sent to prison. The Chief Mate had indulged himself to such an excess, that after the captain's death, and the absence of all means of resort to his favourite stimulants, he was perfectly useless. Miss Arnold had been well educated, and is a nice amiable unaffected person; her strength of mind and energy of Deportment need no further comment, she became the welcome guest of Captain Thomas, at Adeen, and every possible attention was shown to this noble-minded lady by the whole society there. Her dignified and virtuous conduct is beyond all praise, and is well worthy the highest honour and reward which can possibly be bestowed—whilst the exemplary conduct of the Rainbow's devoted crew, is deserving of every encomium. I shall endeavour to obtain their names, and they may one and all rely on my endeavours to serve them, should either, or the whole of them, fall in my way.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,

CHRIS. BIDEN.

Madras, October 16, 1845.

Subsequent to Miss Arnold's charge against the second mate, Captain Haines applied to her for a circumstantial statement of all that occurred on board the Rainbow after her father's death. Miss Arnold complied with his request immediately, and her narrative was so well and ably written that it excited admiration on all sides. At her solicitation, her father's remains were preserved in a cask of spirits and were buried at Aden the day after the ship's arrival. She had always kept his accounts. The second mate navigated the ship, but several of the crew knew the proper course to Aden, and all his proceedings were narrowly watched.—C.B.

THE PRIDE OF REVOLUTIONS.—The number of delightful foreign trips which the disturbed state of the continent this year has put a stop to is something quite dreadful to think of. On all hands we hear lamentations from people who had never been abroad before, but who had arranged to make the grand tour this very identical season. "Only think," said Mrs. Pilkins, "we had settled to pass the autumn in Naples; but it is utterly out of the question now, entirely." The fact is, that Pilcher is a barrister, making about a couple of hundred a year; out of which large stipend he supports his mother-in-law, and is rearing a thriving family of girls and boys. So that, on the whole, we think the Pilchers spending the autumn in Naples is—on account of the French Revolution, of course—perfectly out of the question. Then there are the Petersons. Never was such a screw as Peterson. He has more thousands a year than poor Pilcher has hundreds; but he never treats his wife to a run out of town, except, perhaps, an occasional second-class return-ticket trip to Brighton. Yet Peterson was to have gone in the south of France—to Pau, we believe—this very season, had not that unhappy revolution convulsed France from the top of the Pyrenees to the end of the wooden jetty at Boulogne. He talks of his disappointment openly, and says he fears his wife's health will suffer. But what can a man do? The Poppetts have an aunt resident at Margate, and in that aunt's house have they passed the best part of thirteen holidays successively. But this summer Poppetts was to have taken a villa near Lucerne, on the Lake of the four Cantons. He wrote his aunt so, but blotted in a postscript, that, as of course such a proceeding would now be mere madness, he and Mrs. Poppetts intend to go to Ostend, as of yore. On No. 8, Marine-Parade, where they hope to find their worthy relatives, as usual, healthy and hearty. Spiffkins, of the great city house of Shivers and Magge, is another of the blighted tourists. Some time ago, he was refused a holiday to go to Boulogne; but yesterday he informed us, that it was solely the unsettled state of Europe which had induced him to decline an invitation to pass a few weeks with a particular friend at Madrid. As for Robinson Potts, who has 30s. a week—paid irregularly, from his employer, Albert Knutzer, the German Jew, who discounts bills, in Bury-street, St. James'—he is absolutely prevented from making the ascent of Mount Blanc by the insecure state of foreign relations generally; while his friend Herbert de Flimsepte, who has nothing at all a week from any quarter, and who lives no one knows where, or how, has, since the second revolution in Paris, broken off the negotiations which he had commenced for the purchase of an hotel in the Faubourg St. Germain, and a villa at St. Cloud. Verily the French have much to answer for.—*Men in the Mass.*

A REASON FOR A LEGACY.—One of O'Connell's odd stories was about a Miss Hussey, to whom her father had bequeathed £150 per annum, in consideration of her having no relations. "He had made a will," said O'Connell, "disposing of the bulk of his fortune to public charities. When he was upon his death bed his housekeeper asked him how much he had left Miss Mary? "He replied, that he had left her £1000, which he would do, for her very well, if she met with any sort, as a good husband. Thirteen years I your housekeeper, said, Oh, housekeeper, and what should man would give take her with the same pay her? Why, that is the reason why I leave you the £150 per annum, lest she should die young, and the Lord forbid, never thought of husband, and so lost the chance of a well-to-do husband." Mary immediately married, and the old man left her an addition of £150 a-year, as a set off against her religious.—*Dwyer's Recollections of O'Connell.*

BIRTHS.

At Sydney, on the 26th February, the Lady of Lieutenant-Colonel Mundy, of a son.

At Parramatta, on Saturday, the 28th, the Lady of the Rev. William F. Gore, of a son.

At her residence, Pitt-street South, on Sunday, the 25th instant, the wife of G. N. Russell, of a son.

On Wednesday morning, at her residence, Bee-hive Store, Goulburn, Mrs. S. Emanuel, of a son, still born.

Yesterday, 26th instant, Mrs. W. Dean, of Church-hill, of twin sons.

TO FEMALE SERVANTS.

FEMALE SERVANTS of good character can at all times obtain respectable places at the current rate of wages, by applying to Mr. J. F. Jouanon, at the Old Established Registry Office, 319, Castlereagh-street North.

☞ There are now vacancies for Cooks, Laundresses, and Housemaids.

February 16. 2284

WANTED, by a family proceeding to England, a young woman as under Nurse. Early application to be made at No. 259, Pitt-street.

Sydney, February 26. 2422

WANTED, a Gardener, able to milk a couple of cows, and willing to make himself generally useful on a small farm, within five miles of Sydney. References required. Apply to Mr. JUTHERT, Lower George-street, between ten and four o'clock.

WANTED, a strong active lad, about 18 years old, as an apprentice to the tanning business for five years. Apply to THOS. HALL AND CO., No. 195, Castlereagh-street.

3322

TO MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE HOUSES.

THE advertiser, recently arrived from the North of England, where he has been actively employed, expectally in the woollen department, is desirous of an engagement as salesman. Having a practical knowledge of wool his services as a buyer thereof might, in conjunction with that of salesman, be found worthy of consideration. Direct to A. B. C., *Herald* Office. 3347

A YOUNG German, master of the French and English languages, who has recently arrived from England, is anxious to find an engagement in a commercial house. References No. 473, George-street. 3356

A MARRIED MAN, without incumbrance, wishes for a situation as messenger or light porter, or will take charge of a horse and gig, or a carriage and pair—he can be well recommended from his last place. Address 81, Phillip-street, St. C. B., post paid, will be attended to. 2401

WANTED, by a young man, a situation as Working Overseer or manager of a cattle station, having a thorough knowledge of agriculture in all its branches; would assist as joiner or wheelwright if required; understands the management of cattle; has no objection to go to any part, providing the place is respectable; can produce the most respectable testimonials as to character. Apply by letter to R. C., *Herald* Office; or to Mr. HUGH CARLISLE, No. 83, Market-street. 3292

A HIGHLY respectable Widow would be glad to engage herself as companion to a lady, with a travelling family, or the care of an invalid would not be objected to. Satisfactory references can be given. Address L. S. D., *Herald* Office. 3407

SALES BY AUCTION.

GROCERY SALE.

MR. W. G. MOORE has received positive instructions from Mrs. Clark, (who is going into another line of business), to sell,

THIS MORNING,
At 11 o'clock,

on the premises, a few doors from the Victoria Inn, near the New Military Barracks, South Head Road,

The whole of the Stock-in-trade and Fixtures of her Grocery Establishment, comprising,—Sugars, tea, pickles, mustard, salts, confectionery, &c., &c. All of the very best quality.

Also,—

Shop Fixtures, &c.

Terms—Cash. 3322

276 BAGS SALT,
EX BENGAL

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27,
At 12 o'clock precisely,
At the Stores of Messrs. J. T. Armitage and Co., King-street,

MR. R. FAWCETT

Will sell by public auction, at the Stores of Messrs. J. T. Armitage and Co., King-street,

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27,
At 12 o'clock precisely,

276 BAGS LIVERPOOL SALT, being a little damaged.

Without Reserve.

Terms—Cash. 3462

☞ PARTICULARS OF THE FINE-WOOLLED EWES, WETHERS, AND RAMS.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION TO THE TOTAL HIGHEST BIDDER

4928 To Morrow.

MR. STUBBS

Is instructed to sell by public auction, at the Mart, King-street,

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28,
TO-MORROW,
At 12 o'clock precisely,

4928 BREEDING AND MAIDEN EWES, WETHERS, RAMS, and LAMBS, to be delivered on their present excellent runs, at

According to the following master list, viz.—

[Running at Red Bank.]

56 Superior breed rams
457 Maiden ewes, 18 months
257 Breeding ditto, 2 and 3 years old
394 Eighteen months' old wethers
310 Ewe and wether baggets

1954

[Running at Cook's Vale, within the boundary.]

700 Breeding ewes, 3 and 4 years old
745 Ditto ditto
806 Ewe and wether baggets
887 Wethers, 3 to 5 years old
56 Rams

Together with two horses, hurdles.

☞ All improvements to be given in. Stores to be taken at a fair valuation.

As it is intended to make an absolute sale of the *Fine woolled Sheep* above enumerated

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28,

Intending buyers are invited to attend the sale, as they will certainly be sold

A. SPONDIAN.

The wool has just realized 6d. and 8½d. per lb. 3422

TO THE NEWLY ARRIVED IMMIGRANTS.

TWO VERY NICE HOUSES IN EGAN STREET, NEWTOWN.

NOT FAR FROM THE ROLL BAR.

MR. STUBBS is instructed to sell by public auction, at the Mart, Kingstreet,

ON SATURDAY NEXT, MARCH 3,
At 12 o'clock precisely,

Two very desirable Houses, situate in Egan street, Newtown.

These houses are well and substantially built of the best brick and materials, neatly painted, and contain four rooms each, good flagged verandahs, yard, outhouses, and well of excellent water, with two allotments of land adjoining, and are most delightfully situated—on an eminence in the best part of Newtown, commanding views of Sydney, Botany Bay, and the surrounding beautiful scenery.

These two very compact and convenient cottages are admirably situated for small families, and are most recommended for the newly married couple.

They will be sold a bargain and on liberal terms. 3422

14 BALES SUPERIOR WOOL.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27,
At half past Eleven o'clock precisely,

MR. R. FAWCETT

Will sell by public auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, George-street,

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27,
At half-past Eleven o'clock precisely,

14 BALES Superior Clean FLEECE WOOL.

Terms—Cash. 3384

1000 SHEEPSKINS,
A PRIME LOT.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27,
At half-past eleven o'clock precisely,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

BY MR. R. FAWCETT,

At his Commercial Sale Rooms, George-street,

Terms, cash. 3461

24 TRUNKS BOOTS AND SHOES.
Just Landed.

FROM THE BEST MAKERS, JAMES DAVIES AND SON, LONDON.

MR. R. FAWCETT

Will sell by public auction, in his Commercial Sale Rooms, George-street,

ON WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28,
At Eleven o'clock precisely,

24 TRUNKS BOOTS and SHOES, consisting of—

Children's patent leather shoes
Ladies' best black and bronze kid ditto
Ditto best patent calf ditto
Ditto ditto enamel veal ditto
Ditto ditto tasting ditto
Ditto second quality di to ditto
Ditto third quality ditto double stitched
Ditto stout leather shoes
Ditto ditto basil ditto
Ditto tasting boots
Men's Oxonians shoes and ties
Ditto calf half-down shoes and ties
Ditto walking pumps and ties
Ditto strong Rip Cossack boots.

Terms at sale. 3383

CLEAR OUT SALE.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON

HAS received instructions from MESSRS. HENRY COHEN AND SON, To sell by auction,

THIS DAY, FEBRUARY 27,
ON THE PREMISES, GEORGE-STREET,
At 11 o'clock,

The remainder of their stock of grocery, wines, spirits, bottled beer, wool-packs, drug, gig, and shop fixtures,

COMPRISING OF THE FOLLOWING—

216 Chests hyson skin tea
196 Half-chests ditto ditto
120 Boxes ditto ditto
140 Boxes twankay
95 Boxes souchong
40 Tons fine light Java sugar, a fine sample
2 Tons Pampangas ditto
7 Tons Taal ditto
57 Tubs sugar candy
3 Tons rice

WINES, SPIRITS, AND BEER.

200 Casks bottled ale and porter
16 Hogsheads Sherry
10 Quarter-casks ditto
8 Hogsheads Marc
8 Quarter-casks ditto.
8 Hogsheads Port
10 Quarter-casks ditto
150 Cases gin
8 Hogsheads rum
3 Hogsheads brandy

WOOLPACKS.

250 Woolpacks
200 Three-bushel bags
1 Bale sewing twine

The whole of the shop fixtures
A first-class gig and harness
Ditto ditto drug ditto
A patent weighing machine and weights
A large lot of empty casks and cases
The whole of the above will be sold without reserve.

Terms at sale. 3320

AT THE RISK OF THE FORMER PURCHASER.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON

At the risk of the former purchaser,

As Messrs. H. Cohen and Son's,

THIS DAY, FEBRUARY 27,
At 11 o'clock,

8 CHESTS FINE CONGOU, ex Giraffe,
10 Chests fine hyson skin, ex Woodstock
10 Half-chests ditto ditto.

Terms at sale. 3430

PONGEE HANDKERCHIEFS, PANAMA HATS, AND CRAPE SHAWLS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON

Will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on

THURSDAY NEXT, MARCH 1,
At 11 o'clock,

50 PIECES CRIMSON PONGEE HANDKERCHIEFS
50 Pieces white pongee handkerchiefs
50 Ditto black ditto ditto
400 Broad brimmed Panama hats
50 Drought boards.

Terms at sale. 3431

NEW GOODS.

NOW LANDING, EX ARABIAN.

103 PACKAGES SEASONABLE DRAPERY, SLOPS, AND BLANKETS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON

Has received instructions from the Importers to sell by auction, at his Rooms,

ON THURSDAY NEXT, MARCH 1, AND FRIDAY NEXT, MARCH 2,
At 11 o'clock on each day,

103 BALES AND CASES of the undermentioned superior goods, the whole of which will positively be sold

WITHOUT RESERVE.

Welsh and Lancashire flannels
Blue and scarlet serge
8-4 to 12-4 York and Witney blankets
2-8 white ditto
26 inch white shirtings
36 inch fine longcloths
32 inch Cheyoo dowlas
7-8 fine plain prints
7-8 rich ditto
8-4 fine linen
7-8 rich chintz furnitures
5-4 heavy navy blues
37 inch stout twilled regatta shirting
4-4 rough brown holands
37 inch stout cotton ticks
9-8 to 4-4 stout madder gingham
3-4 fine gala plaids
3-4 extra stout drab moleskins
3-4 slight shift cotton serd
3-4 bong-up
2-4 black and coloured cotton velvet
10-4 to 12-4 white counterpanes
Black Orleans and Coburgs
Coloured ditto ditto
White lambs wool vests
Ditto merino vests
Brown cotton and lambs wool pants
White and black cotton hose
Brown and coloured ditto ditto
White and coloured socks
Men's lambs wool hose and half hose
Women's black worsted ditto
Double cotton caps
Silk and gingham umbrellas
A large assortment of fashionable Trimmings, including gimps, fringes, cords, tassels, &c., &c.
100 yards white reel cotton on brass reels
36, to 166, black lute ribbons
4d. to 20d. white and coloured ditto
5-4 stout cotton shirts
Printed cotton handkerchiefs
Rich balmorine dresses
Ditto Cashmere ditto
Ditto black and coloured bands
Ditto printed corahs
Ditto black gros de Naples
Double-stitched moleskin trousers
Heavy Scotch twilled shirts
Rich fancy vests
Blue cloth jackets
Black and drab cloth trousers
8-4 damask table linen, damasked and red
8-4 to 16-4 damask napkins
8-4 to 10-4 table covers
Terms at sale. 3418

SHEFFIELD CUTLERY.

JUST LANDED.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD

Will sell by auction, at the City Mart,

THIS DAY, TUESDAY,
At eleven o'clock,

AN invoice of Sheffield Cutlery, comprising—
Penknives on cards assorted, so best quality
Pocket knives on cards, assorted
Sheep-foot knives, assorted qualities
Razors, assorted
Razors, pearl handled, in cases
Tailor scissors
Knives and forks, assorted
&c., &c., &c.

Terms at sale. 3376

SHIPS' IRONWORK.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD

Will sell by auction, at the City Mart,

THIS DAY, TUESDAY,
At 11 o'clock,

A LOT of second-hand IRONWORK, for yards, masts, forewpritz, &c.

Terms at sale. 3426

HERRINGS.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD

Will sell by auction, at the City Mart,

THIS DAY, TUESDAY,
At 11 o'clock,

10 BARRELS *Herrings, in fine condition.*

Terms at sale. 3437

O'CONNELL TOWN.

A SUBSTANTIALLY WELL BUILT GROCERY SHOP, DOING A THRIVING BUSINESS, AND SITUATE IN THE BEST PART OF O'CONNELL TOWN.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD

Has the pleasure of informing small capitalists and others, who may wish to invest money to advantage, that he has been instructed by the Mortgagee to sell by auction, the undermentioned property, at the City Mart, 474, George-street,

THIS DAY,
At 12 o'clock,

ALL that very substantial well finished GROCERY SHOP, with large piece of ground adjoining, now occupied by Mr. Chapman, and situate at the corner of —— street, on the Newtown Road, a short distance beyond the Toll-bar, in the most improving and money making part of O'Connell Town. Independent of the excellent rent which is sure to be derived from the shop—the spare land, (now used as a yard), having frontage to a very populous street, as well as the Newtown Road, might be made available for building purposes.

The Auctioneer can with every confidence recommend this property as a good investment, and would invite intending purchasers to inspect for themselves.

The title is first rate, and the terms will be liberal. 3285

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES,

SITUATE IN
SYDNEY
NEWTOWN
NIAMA
BERRIMA
CLARENCE TOWN
DUNGOO
SCONE
MURRURUNDI
&c., &c.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD

HAS been favoured with instructions from the proprietor to submit to public competition at the City Mart, 474, George-street,

THIS DAY, TUESDAY,
At 12 o'clock precisely,

The undermentioned valuable Town and Suburban Properties, which the Auctioneer can with every confidence recommend to the notice of the public, having been selected by the proprietor with great care, and under the most favourable circumstances. A short description only of each property is subjoined, but plans can be seen and every other information obtained upon application at the Auctioneer's Rooms.

SYDNEY.

An allotment situate at the corner of Goulburn-street and Market-lane, having a frontage to the former of 28 feet, and to the latter of 83 feet.

This is a very populous and improving neighbourhood. The present allotment would form an eligible site for a grocer's shop; or any mechanic who might want to erect himself a house in a central situation, will find this a good opportunity for buying the land cheap.

NEWTOWN.

A very neat Cottage Residence, containing six rooms, with stable, coach-house, detached kitchen, well of water, &c. There is also a garden, well stocked with choice fruit trees, shrubs, and flowers.

This is a very compact property, and would form a desirable residence for a small respectable family; or as an investment, is equally worthy of attention, being let to a good tenant at a fair rental, and is daily increasing in value. The situation is delightful, being nearly adjoining the seat of J. F. Josephson, Esq.

CLARENCE TOWN.

Two Government Allotments, in one of the best situations in the whole town, being allotments Nos. 2 and 4 of section 9, in Durham-street.

DUNGOO.

Two roods, allotments No. 7 of section No. 7, at the corner of the leading thoroughfares, Hook and Lord streets.

SCONE.

Allotment No. 10 of section No. 12, in Kingdon-street.

MURRURUNDI.

Allotment No. 6 of section No. 1
Ditto No. 4 of section No. 1
Ditto No. 3 of section No. 1
Ditto No. 5 of section No. 1

BERRIMA.

Two roods, being allotment No. 5 of section 26, in Nicholson-street.

NIAMA.

Allotment No. 4 of section No. 2. This is considered to be one of the best allotments in the town.

The auctioneer would particularly invite the attention of capitalists, speculators, and others, to this sale. The properties are really first-rate, and his instructions are to sell

WITHOUT RESERVE.

The titles are perfectly good.

Terms at sale 3389

HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD

Will sell by auction, at the City Mart,

ON THURSDAY NEXT,
At 11 o'clock,

A QUANTITY OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other Effects. Particulars in Wednesday's *Herald*.

Terms at sale. 3435

SAXON MERINO RAMS,
JUST ARRIVED, EX SUSAN, FROM BRODIER.

MR. MORT

Has received instructions from JOHN HAWDON, Esq.; of Stockiee, to sell by public auction, in the Yard, at the year of his Stores, George-street,

ON THURSDAY, MARCH 1,
At half-past 12 o'clock,

20 YOUNG SAXON MERINO RAMS, from Captain Coghill's celebrated breed.

The wool from the progeny of these rams realized at auction this season, 1s. 1½d. per lb.

Terms—Cash. 3443

THE MAGNIFICENT STATIONS OF CARBUCKY AND WARRABELLA,
IN THE SWEDER DISTRICT.

2287 WORTHY OF THE FIRST-RATE HEAD OF CATTLE.

☞ For particulars see Wednesday's *Herald*, or apply to THOMAS S. MORT, Esq., Sydney, or to the undersigned, who will be happy to accompany intending purchasers to the Stations, if desired.

Terms, Cash, or approved bills at short dates, will be given. 3418

DARLING DOWNS.

SPLENDID STATION ON THE CANNING CREEK, DARLING DOWNS,

AND

EIGHT THOUSAND SHEEP.

MR. MORT

HAS received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms,

THIS DAY, FEBRUARY 27,
At 12 o'clock,

AND

WITHOUT ANY RESERVE,

The above named First-rate Station, on the Canning Creek, Darling Downs (formerly the property of Captain Moffat, deceased). It is only

130 MILES FROM IPSWICH,

the head of navigation on the Brisbane. It is

WELL GRASSED

ABUNDANTLY WATERED,

and capable of depasturing

14,000 SHEEP,

And

600 HEAD OF CATTLE.

On the station are all the necessary huts, together with good stockyard, wool shed, cultivation paddock, &c., &c., and hurdles for 3000 sheep.

THE SHEEP

Consist of the following most advantageous master—

2564 Maiden ewes
2082 Two years old to aged ditto
1661 Yearling wethers
1410 Two to four year old ditto
532 Rams

7767 More or less

Warranted sound and never to have been diseased.

There are also upon the station about

160 HEAD OF CATTLE,

which, together with the bullocks, stores, implements, &c., are to be taken at a valuation by the purchaser of the sheep and station.

Mr. MORT particularly calls the attention of the public to this important sale of first-rate sheep and station in the favourite district of Darling Downs; for as the sale is positively reserved one, there is a rare opportunity for the speculator and capitalist to take advantage of the temporary depression of the grazing interest, to secure a property which must leave a present handsome return, and, at an early day, a *splendid profit.*

Terms at sale. 3439

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE PROPERTY OF THE LATE J. P. ROBINSON, ESQ.

MR. MORT

Has received instructions to offer by public Auction,

FOR IMPERATIVE SALE,
At his Rooms, George-street,

THIS DAY, FEBRUARY 27,
At 12 o'clock precisely,

TWENTY THOUSAND SHEEP, together with their increase, and the right to

THAT SPLENDID STATION KNOWN AS CANAL CREEK,

With which station will be sold the following Sheep, viz.—

3180 Yearling ewes
352 Wethers, 3 years old
3168 Ditto, 4 year old
782 Mixed sheep
107 Various ages

7610 More or less

THE CANAL CREEK STATION

Is situate upon

THE DARLING DOWNS,

distant from water carriage about 120 miles.

THE IMPROVEMENTS

consist of the following, all of which have been erected within the last few years, viz.—

A handsome and comfortable superintendant's dwelling
A detached kitchen
Store
Two sheep's Nots, and
Four out-stations, well supplied with every requisite.

It will carry, in large flocks, at least

15,000 SHEEP,

being admirably watered, and abundantly watered by a creek having two extensive branches or heads.

AFTER WHICH,

The following Sheep, now running upon the "Laidley Plains Station," where they will be delivered, viz.—

Being per returns of 31st January ultimo, as follows:—

318 Rams
6486 Ewes, 5 years and upwards
2777 Ditto, 3 years
1645 Ditto, 2 years
1925 Wethers, 3 years
1690 Ditto, 2 years.

14,140

TOGETHER 7860 LAMBS, WHICH WILL BE GIVEN IN, VIZ.:—

3767 Males
4093 Females.

☞ *The above will be sold without the slightest reserve, and the terms will be Cash; this sale is therefore worthy of special notice, as parties are sure of a bargain!* 3440

THE LAIDLEY PLAINS ON FRANKLIN VALE STATION,

WITH

500 HEAD OF CATTLE.

BY ORDER OF THE ADMINISTRATOR TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE J. P. ROBINSON, ESQ.,

WITHOUT THE LEAST RESERVE.

MR. MORT

Is instructed to submit to public competition, at his Rooms, George-street,

THIS DAY, FEBRUARY 27,
At 12 o'clock precisely,

THE above most valuable and highly improved Station, together with the Cattle now depasturing thereupon, as per particulars hereinafter mentioned, viz.:—

125 Cows
137 Heifers
107 Steers
56 Calves
6 Bulls
65 Bullocks

470 More or less.

☞ The particulars of this station may be learnt from the following extract taken from a letter just received from the station:—

"The Franklin Vale Station is a most valuable run.

"CAPABLE OF DEPASTURING 35,000 SHEEP.

"And within twenty-five miles of the township of Ipswich, from where to Moreton Bay two steamers ply daily.

"There is a never-failing supply of water from three large creeks, which completely intersect the run. These are independent of various lagoons.

"THE HOMESTEAD,

"Has erected upon it a comfortable shingled dwelling-house, having an extensive loft, capable of containing several tons of goods; a detached kitchen and store, besides overseer's house and four-walled stable. *All these buildings are shingled and nearly new.*

"There is also a smith's forge, four men's huts, and a capital enclosed garden, in a high state of cultivation. On the various out-stations are six shepherds' huts, and about 1000 hurdles.

"THE WOOLSHED

"is large, roomy, well situated, and adapted for a large establishment. It has only been erected two years. There is at present being erected a good and extensive horse paddock."

THE FATTENING QUALITIES

of this run are proverbial, and many thousands of these now upon the station may be at once put into condition for boiling down, and from which a large yield of tallow is certain. The selling establishments are almost upon the threshold of the station, and from where there is a water carriage to Sydney. A case forty years ago of purchasing the property, even of a less valuable character, proved one of the most lucrative speculations ever made in this colony. The purchaser realized a fortune in a few years, and the property has since changed hands at a very much increased value.

Terms at sale. 3441

10 BALES WOOL.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27,
At 11 o'clock,

Ten bales wool.

Terms, cash. 3443

NO RESERVE—WEDNESDAY.

GLASS, PORTER, VINEGAR.

MR. A. POLACK will sell by auction, at his Rooms,

TO MORROW,
At eleven o'clock,

Without the slightest reserve,

Four cases, 3 dozen each, curry powder
Six hogsheads and six quarter-casks vinegar
Three ditto porter (Tennant's)
One ditto ale
Lot of wine glasses, cut
Champagne ditto
Medicinal and sample bottles of sizes, glass sugar basins
Scent bottles, liquors
Forty dozen combs
Sixteen cases of sherry, 3 dozen each
Kid shoes, stays
Ruled books, small ledgers
Sealing wax, draught boards
Sauces, cayenne pepper
Jewellery, white kid shoes, and stays
One superior 4-burner bronze lamp, shades complete
Preserved oranges, marmalade, and a great variety of goods, to be sold without the slightest reserve, to close accounts. 3426

MARES,
FILLIES,
COLTS,

AT THE CATTLE MARKET,
MARCH 1.

MR. STEWART

Will sell by auction, at the Cattle Market,

ON THURSDAY, MARCH 1,
At 11 o'clock,

36 HEAD of very superior Horse Stock, consisting of Mares and Horses, by Cameron, Model, Momus, Hambledon, St. John, and Mr. Raymond's Satellite.

Among this lot is the celebrated mare Rowena, who beat Cassandra. The whole will be at the market yards next Wednesday, and will be sold the following day.

WITHOUT THE LEAST RESERVE. 3301

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27.

WOOL.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS

Will sell by auction, at his Mart,

THIS DAY, FEBRUARY 27,
At 11 o'clock,

10 BALES VERY FINE FLEECE WOOL.

Terms, cash. 3345

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28

VALUABLE STUD OF THOROUGH-BRED HORSES,

BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE NELSON S. LAWSON, ESQ.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS has received instructions to sell by auction, at

MR. ARMSTRONG'S REPOSITORY,
CORNER OF HUNTER AND CASTLEREAGH STREETS,

ON WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28,
At 11 o'clock,

THE FOLLOWING THOROUGH-BRED HORSES—

1. THE RAKE, a gr. m., four years old, winner of the Metropolitan Maiden Plate at the last Homebush May Meeting, sire the imported thorough-bred horse Vagabond; dam, the thorough-bred imported mare Dodo. The Rake is now in training at Curry's stables, on the Parramatta Road, where he may be seen.
2. DUDU, a gr. m., aged, imported by H. H. Kater, Esq., bred by Colonel Peel, Sire Filho da Puta, dam Fille de Joie, vide page 166 of the general Stud Book, Vol. IV., foal at foot by the imported thorough-bred horse Æther, and stinted to Æther.
3. PERSIANI, a b. m., aged, imported by H. H. Kater, Esq., bred by the Duke of Portland, sire the Colonel, dam Reveller Mare, vide page 261 of the general Stud Book, Vol. IV., foal at foot, by the imported thorough-bred horse Æther, and stinted to Æther.
4. YOUNG LADY EMILY, a b. m., aged, sire the imported thorough-bred horse Whisker, dam the imported thorough-bred mare Lady Emily, foal at foot by the imported thorough-bred horse Æther, and stinted to Æther.
5. VARNA, a b. m., aged, sire the imported thorough-bred horse Emigrant, dam the imported thorough-bred mare Whisker, stinted to the imported thorough-bred horse Æther.
6. PERONNE, a b. m., four years, sire the imported thorough-bred horse Regement, dam the thorough-bred mare Persiani, stinted to the imported thorough-bred horse Æther.

AFTER WHICH—

TWO YEAR OLDS AND YEARLINGS,

by the imported thorough-bred horse Æther, dams Dudu, Persiani, and Young Lady Emily.

Also—

A few well-bred four-year-old geldings, lately broken in.

AND OTHER HORSE STOCK.

The auctioneer deems it quite unnecessary to offer any remarks, as the stud of the late Nelson S. Lawson, Esq., is too well-known to require any comment.

☞ The horses will be on view at Mr. Armstrong's Repository two days previous to sale.

TERMS OF PAYMENT—

All purchases up to £10 cash, above that sum and up to £100 twenty-five per cent. cash deposit on the fall of the hammer, and the residue in an approved endorsed bill at three months, dated from day of sale, and above £100 twenty-five per cent. cash deposit, and the residue in approved endorsed bills at three and six months, in equal instalments, dated from the day of sale.

THURSDAY, MARCH 1,

SURPLUS STORES, FITTINGS, AND OIL BUTTS.

EX EMIGRANT SHIP
"LORNE,"

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at Towns's Wharf, Miller's Point,

ON THURSDAY, MARCH 1,
At 12 o'clock,

THE WHOLE OF THE SURPLUS STORES OF THE EMIGRANT SHIP INCHINNAN.

Also,

THE FITTINGS, as they now stand on board, where purchasers are invited to inspect them.

And,

About 100 tuns O1 Butts, made from best Dalkie seasoned staves.

Terms at sale. 3388

FRIDAY, MARCH 2.

CATTLE,

WITH RIGHT OF BRAND,

RUNNING ON THE MURRUMBIDGEE,

MR. SAMUEL LYONS

Will sell by auction, at his Mart,

ON FRIDAY, MARCH 2,
At 11 o'clock,

THE RIGHT of BRAND to the HERD of CATTLE running on the Coodradigby Run, near to Cavan, on the Murrumbidgee; branded LEFT, also Key branded. The Herd is estimated to amount to from 200 to 300 head.

An order to entitle the purchaser to take possession will be given on the fall of the hammer. Terms—Cash. 3418

FRIDAY, MARCH 2.

HORSEHAIR, WHITE LEAD, FOOLSCAP, FANCY BUTTER AND SUGAR BISCUITS, &c., &c.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS

Will sell by auction, at his Mart, on

FRIDAY, MARCH 2,
At 11 o'clock,

8 CASES CURLED HORSEHAIR
710 Three-bushel bags
317 Kegs white lead
70 Fancy butter and sugar biscuits, glass covers, and stands
1 Pair handsome marriage clamps
1 Pair mail scales
20 Reams foolscap paper
Sundry other articles.

Terms at sale. 3428

MR. SAMUEL LYONS

Will sell by private contract,

WOOLS, HAIRS, AND SKINS,

IN HALF AND WHOLE BALES.

Just landed, ex Arabian,

In lots to suit the requirements of chasers.

FRIDAY, MARCH 2.

TO SADDLERS, COUNTRY STORE KEEPERS, AND DEALERS GENERAL.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart,

ON FRIDAY, MARCH 2,
At 11 o'clock

AN ASSORTMENT OF SADDLERY recently imported, and

CONSISTING OF—

Carriage harness and collars
Saddles complete
Messey checks and head collars
Straps, girths, &c.

And

A quantity of second-hand saddlery and clothing

And

10 Rolls fancy oil cloth.

Terms at sale.

MONDAY, MARCH 4.

TO SADDLERS, STATIONERS, GROCERS, IRONMONGERS, COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS

Will sell by auction, at his Mart, on

MONDAY, MARCH 4,
At eleven o'clock,

WITHOUT RESERVE,

96 PACKAGES OF MERCHANDISE,

Now Landing,

EX ARABIAN,

and purposely selected for this sale.

Consisting of—

4 Cases Brussel bags, Macintosh aprons, carpet shoes, moleskin trousers, oil cotton, &c.
4 Cases blue pilot cloths, doeskin cassimeres, drill blp Jackets, cloth trousers, &c., &c.
2 Cases blue and drab beaver coats, driving capes, registered Royal Cashmeres, moleskin trousers, shooting coats, &c., &c.
1 Case cloth felt throwbers and oil cotton
2 Cases gentlemen's plain saddles, springs and furniture, complete
6 Cases gentlemen's stuffed flap saddles, complete
1 Case patent elastic seat saddles, with nickers complete
1 Case riding whips and cigar c